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SOVIET RESTRAINT ON TESTING DECLARED 'NOT INFINITE'

PM121654 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Feb 86 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Moratorium Is a Step Toward Peace Without Weapons"]

[Text] People live in hope. Whether growing grain or building houses, casting steel or drilling for oil, teaching children or creating new knowledge -- they remember the aim of their work and think about the future, about why they are alive and what they are working for. And they strive to leave something good behind them: to ensure that gardens blossom and grain grows; to ensure that children play and have happy lives; to ensure that peace reigns on earth.

That is why millions of people are listening with hope to the voice of our country and its noble call: To enter the 21st century without nuclear weapons; to eliminate the threat of nuclear catastrophe hanging over mankind; to make the power of the atom serve peace and peace alone. These goals are close to and understood by all people of goodwill -- irrespective of where they live or what they do. And we are rightly proud that it is our country -- the motherland of October and the first land of victorious socialism -- and our Leninist party striding toward its 27th Congress that placed such an inspiring, large-scale, and realistic program before the world.

In anything, the first step and the first movement toward the goal are particularly important. The statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, calls the ending of nuclear arms tests a practical step toward the elimination of these deadly weapons. Its importance -- for specialists and scientists, for politicians and military men, and for all sober-minded people -- is obvious. Ending tests means putting a stop to the improvement of terrible weapons and extinguishing the fire in the nuclear hearth. Ending tests means embarking in practice on the difficult but totally necessary work of saving mankind from the fear of being incarcerated in a nuclear holocaust. Ending tests means meeting each other halfway along the road of strengthening trust, the road of mutual understanding -- for the sake of life on earth and a peaceful future. What could be higher or more moral or noble than this great goal?

The Soviet Union is setting an example of serving the cause of peace -- not in words, but in deeds. We recall that in 1946 our country proposed declaring nuclear weapons illegal. It can only be regretted that its initiative and warning were not heeded by those who had previously sent aircraft with deadly cargoes to incinerate and wipe Hiroshima and Nagasaki from the face of the earth, those who would like to use the nuclear bomb as an instrument of political blackmail and keep people in the trap of fear of the nuclear threat.

When the poignant 40th anniversary of the Hiroshima tragedy was being marked worldwide the Soviet Union again proved that it is rightly called the standard-bearer of peace. The Soviet Union announced the introduction of a moratorium until the end of 1985 on all nuclear explosions and called on the United States to follow our example. Had the U.S. Administration responded to that call and taken the step the peoples expected of it, nuclear explosions could have been ended. One can understand the profound disappointment and concern of the world's public caused by the new underground nuclear weapons tests held by the U.S. side -- despite the peoples' protests and will and despite the voice of reason.

It is impossible not to notice and not to realize that these actions by Washington pursue the goal of attaining military superiority over the Soviet Union and dictating its will to the socialist community countries and other peoples. But we know and firmly declare: This is an unattainable dream. This is a fruitless and dangerous policy.

In the face of the Pentagon's military preparations the Soviet Union cannot display infinite unilateral restrain on nuclear tests. Peace will become lasting and unbreakable if all states make their contribution to safeguarding and strengthening it. Our country is again making efforts to influence the stance of others by the force of its example. The extension of the moratorium on all nuclear explosions until 31 March is yet another gesture of goodwill by the Land of the Soviets, yet another attempt to halt the dangerous development of events before it is too late. This moratorium will remain in force if the United States also halts nuclear testing.

The USSR's stance is clear and fully corresponds with the interests of all peoples. We are in favor of blocking the channels for modernization of nuclear weapons and the opportunities to create [sozdavat] and test [oprobovat] new and increasingly sophisticated varieties of them on test sites. The monitoring [kontrol] of the termination of tests is no problem for us: It can be ensured by national technical means and also with the help of international procedures -- and on-site inspections when necessary. The Soviet Union has invited the United States to reach agreement on this.

We are in favor of the moratorium becoming a bilateral and subsequently, a multilateral action. We are in favor of resuming talks between the Soviet Union, the United States, and Britain on a complete and universal ban on nuclear weapons tests. The Soviet Union is prepared for multilateral test ban talks within the framework of the Geneva Disarmament Conference in which all nuclear powers would take part. We agree with the nonaligned countries' proposals to hold consultations for the purpose of extending the validity of the 1963 Moscow Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space, and Underwater. Briefly, the Soviet Union welcomes any practical step leading to a peaceful goal.

Now it is up to the United States. Can the peoples of the world understand the position taken by those who, instead of giving a clear-cut answer to the USSR's call, continue, as before, to search for "submerged reefs" and "propaganda traps" in our proposals? Those who are accelerating the implementation of the "star wars" program and are stepping up their allies' involvement in it? Those who do not appear to have learned any lessons from the Challenger tragedy, which showed how dangerous the U.S. plans to place space weapons in earth orbit are for world civilization? No, such a position is impossible to understand and even more impossible to justify!

In their letters to newspaper editorial offices and in statements to the press, ordinary people and politicians from various countries are talking about their support for the Soviet's proposals and linking hopes for curbing the arms race to them. The White House must also heed the voice of the millions. History will not be forgiving if the chance offered by the Soviet Union's initiative is missed.

We believe peace will be preserved. It is within people's power to halt and ban all nuclear weapon tests and clear away the stockpiles of such weapons. This must be done as soon as possible. This is what common sense dictates. This is what the time demands.

SOVIET EXPERTS EXPLAIN MISSILE WITHDRAWAL PROPOSALS

AU122200 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Raimund Lowe report on Soviet press conference in Vienna's Concordia press club today]

[Text] This morning a delegation of Soviet experts in the crammed hall of Vienna's Concordia press club explained that, as before, Moscow is still waiting for a positive Western response to the Soviet proposal for halving the strategic nuclear weapons of the two superpowers with the prospect of the complete destruction of all nuclear arms stockpiles throughout the world.

Four high-ranking Soviet foreign policy experts and military men faced questions from Western journalists for almost 2 hours, an event that would have been most unusual even a few years ago. Today, however, it is evidently part and parcel of the style of General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev. Andrey Grachev, head of the powerful information department of the CPSU Central Committee [as heard], pointed out that he was delighted to see the increased international interest in Soviet domestic and foreign policy in recent times. He said the delegation had come in order to meet this demand. The specific reason for the visit to Vienna: The explanation of the disarmament initiative presented by Mikhail Gorbachev on 15 January.

Andrey Grachev:

[Begin recording in Russian fading into German translation] The gist of the new complex of Soviet peace initiatives is a program calculated for 15 years and it is intended to completely eliminate the nuclear arsenals gradually up to 2000. Under a three-stage plan, according to Gorbachev's proposal, the United States and the Soviet Union shall, up to 1990, halve their strategic nuclear weapons. The tactical nuclear weapons and the nuclear arsenals of France and Great Britain shall also be reduced in the nineties and the world should be free of nuclear weapons at the beginning of the new millenium. Under a worldwide agreement, all states of the earth should bind themselves to never again build nuclear weapons. In order to make this visionary plan also appear realistic, the Soviet Union has halted its nuclear tests as a unilateral advance concession which is limited till 31 March [end recording]

The big snag in all this is that Moscow regards Washington's renunciation of SDI as a precondition. Ronald Reagan's pet project, the Strategic Defense Initiative, also termed "star wars," shall not be realized. The Soviet side charges the United States with taking a gigantic step ahead in the arms race through SDI. But is not research in the same area also being conducted in the Soviet Union? Andrey Kokoshin; deputy director of the United States and Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences says: [Begin recording in Russian fading into German translation] Such assertions do not contain a grain of truth. The Soviet Union does not develop either offensive space weapons nor is there any research work being undertaken to create an antimissile system in outer space to protect our own territory. [end recording]

But have not Red Army generals themselves time and again pointed out that Soviet scientists are very capable of utilizing outer space for the protection of their territory? [Begin recording] The Soviet Union has indeed carried out work to develop antisatellite weapons. This is true. This was done after the United States developed a series of systems which it subsequently renounced. In any case, the Soviet antisatellite system has not been tested. And the Soviet Union has imposed a moratorium on its [illegible] since August 1983. [end recording]

Gorbachev also made a spectacular proposal for Europe, the continent which bristles with the most weapons, provided NATO was ready to withdraw the new intermediate range missiles -- Pershing-2 and cruise missiles.

Nikolay Portugalov, also a representative of the information department of the CPSU Central Committee says: [Begin recording in German] We are ready to liquidate the SS-20 missile in the European zone, in the European sector of the Soviet Union, something that means absolutely unequivocally: to destroy them. And it is not only the missiles that will be destroyed, but also the pertinent infrastructure, that is, everything connected with the launching pads.

Well, the European sector which I mentioned before not only extends to the Ural Mountains, but to the 80th meridian of longitude, that is, virtually to a limit where our missiles -- intermediate range missiles -- can no longer reach the territories of the European NATO countries.

There exists no linkage at all between all the other Soviet proposals, including "star wars," the ban on extending the arms race into outer space, and our other proposals, and the proposal for destroying intermediate range missiles in the European sector. This is absolutely unambiguous. [end recording]

In plain words this means that even without an agreement on "star wars," Moscow would be ready for disarmament in the intermediate weapons sector in Europe. Beautiful words, which must, undoubtedly, be seen within the framework of a worldwide propaganda battle between East and West. But propaganda with disarmament proposals should be preferred to threatening military gestures any time.

Portugalov Statement on SS-20's

AU130943 Vienna Television Service in German 1830 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Excerpt from statement by Nikolay Portugalov, "representative of the information department at the CPSU Central Committee," at a press conference in the Vienna Concordia press club on 12 February - videotaped]

[Text] Our proposal is completely clear: We are ready to liquidate the SS-20 missiles in the European zone, the European sector of the Soviet Union, which, to be absolutely unequivocal, means to destroy them. And it is not only the missles that will be destroyed, but also the pertinent infrastructure, that is, everything connected with the launching pads.

It is frequently held against us that these are mobile systems which could quite easily and at rather short notice be moved back from Asia to Europe. Our proposal does not aim at organizing the moving back and forth of missiles. One does not adopt a commitment in order to immediately violate it. But there are also some objective conditions which make this appear extremely difficult to understand [voellig ababstrus]. Look here, if one were to operate with such logic, then one could say: The Americans, according to the data and information of our general staff -- and our supreme general staff will probably bear me out on this -- have by now already produced nearly 900 Pershing missiles. Now, I am wondering: They have deployed -- well, 108, officially, in the FRG, according to official reports, and with some spares, according to press reports. What do they need another, roughly 700, for, then? There is no use for them in the United States. Thus, at a suitable opportunity they can be brought to Europe and with (?big lift) even much faster than [we could bring ours] with our infrastructure from Siberia.

ENVOYS OUTLINE SOVIET POSITION ON EUROPEAN MISSILES

LD121834 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] [Announcer] The possibilities of reaching an agreement on nuclear disarmament in Europe now seem to be brighter than they were for a long time. The Soviet Union has relinquished its earlier demands for an agreement with the United States on medium-range missiles in Europe. This was made clear by specially sent envoys from Moscow at at press conference at the Soviet Embassy in Stockholm today.

[Correspondent Gueran Skaansberg] At the press conference at the Soviet Embassy today it was confirmed very definitely that the Soviet Union no longer sets the same conditions as earlier for an agreement on medium-range missiles in Europe. Earlier it was (?demanded) that the United States should end all research and development on space weapons, the so-called "star wars," in order that there should be, on the whole, an agreement on other weapons. This is not demanded now.

The proposal to withdraw the U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe, which was presented by party leader Gorbachev a month ago and which is part of Gorbachev's program for dismantling all nuclear weapons by the year 2000 is not in itself linked with (?the demand) concerning the U.S. space weapons. This was made quite clear by Moscow's envoys at the press conference at the Soviet Embassy today.

The Soviet leadership is not making the same linkage now, between its own medium-range missiles and the British and French nuclear weapons. The only conditions set here is that Great Britain and France must not increase their nulcear weapons arsenals.

This signifies an entirely new Soviet attitude. It coincides largely with the so-called zero option, which President Reagan proposed in 1981 and which consisted of the United States refraining from the deployment of new missiles in Western Europe if the Soviet Union in return withdrew its SS-20 missiles. Reagan (?has already) responded positively to the Soviet proposal. He did this in an interview on Monday [10 February] when Senator Edward Kennedy, following his visit to Moscow, conveyed the new lines of thought there.

The fact that the Soviet Union is now sending special envoys to West European countries, including Sweden, to present more concisely the [words indistinct] in Gorbachev's disarmament proposals shows how seriously they view the possibilities of getting somewhere in the disarmament talks between the superpowers. But even if the signals are now more positive than they were for a long time, this is a process that will take a very long time and which can easily turn to disappointment. This is a lesson the peoples in Europe have learned by now.

U.S. STRATEGY USES EUROPE AS NUCLEAR BUFFER

LD121750 Moscow TASS Inernational Service in Russian 1615 GMT 12 Feb 86

["Why Does the Pentagon Need Nuclear Missiles in Europe?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Feb -- TASS observer on military questions Vladimir Bogachev writes:

Pentagon representatives recently assured the world public that the present U.S. Administration was prepared to destroy "a whole class of medium-range missile weapons." But now they are stating that adoption by the United States of the Soviet proposal for the total elimination of these same Soviet and U.S. missiles in the European zone is "undesireable." To be more precise, the U.S. military leaders are not against the destruction of all Soviet medium-range missiles, and not just in Europe, but they categorically object to the simultaneous elimination of U.S. "Pershings" and cruise missiles in the FRG, Britain, and in the other European NATO countries.

In an interview with the West German newspaper NEUE OSNABRUECKER ZEITUNG, U.S. General Bernard Rogers, commander in chief of NATO troops in Europe, stated that the United States must keep its "Pershing" and cruise missiles on the European Continent as they "are a connecting link between European and U.S. security." Rogers went on to assert that the mutual elimination of U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles in the European zone would be disadvantageous for NATO. According to him, Soviet SS-20 missiles "could reach Europe from the other side of the Urals, too." While the United States, you see, would not have medium-range nuclear weapons capable of reaching Soviet territory. The general is clearly pretending to be an ill-informed simpleton, while attempting to denigrate, using every means, the very idea of any reductions or even limitations in U.S. nuclear armaments in Western Europe, which are so dear to his heart.

While describing the advancement of the Soviet proposals as "a positive factor," Rogers at once resorts to the crudest distortions of the true state of affairs in Europe and of the essence of the Soviet initiatives on medium-range missiles.

The Soviet proposal provides for the elimination of Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles, not within the geographical framework of Europe, but in the European zone which stretches from the Atlantic Ocean in the west and, in the east, far beyond the Urals, right up to the line from which Soviet medium-range missiles would not be able to reach targets in Western Europe.

Washington's objections to a mutual reduction in the Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in the European zone are not at all caused by considerations of "the linkage of U.S. and West European security." The point is that the Pentagon does not like any measures that contribute to the normalization of the military-political situation on the European Continent, nor does it like agreements that might strengthen the security of all European countries or raise obstacles to U.S. plans for the attainment of military superiority.

U.S. military strategy places the main emphasis on preparations for a "limited" nuclear war in Europe -- at a significant distance from U.S. shores. According to this strategy, it is the Europeans who must pay, first and foremost, for U.S. military adventures. U.S. "Pershings" and cruise missiles are intended to become the main instrument of this strategy.

It is precisely for this reason Rogers is insisting on keeping U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe.

CHERVOV DISCUSSES DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS

LD122034 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Report on interview with Colonel General Nikolay Chervov, department head in the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, by correspondent Horst Grothe -- date and place not given]

[Text] [Announcer] The worldwide discussions on the peace and disarmament proposals put forward by General Secretary of the CPSU Mikhail Gorbachev show how important these proposals are for the vital interests of the peoples. The proposals particularly involve, as is well-known, a three-stage plan for nuclear disarmament and the complete removal of nuclear weapons. But, as Horst Grothe asked Colonel General Nikolay Chervov, department head in the USSR Armed Forces General Staff:

[Begin recording] [Grothe, in Russian with superimposed German translation] Comrade Chervov, in what way does the peace program take into account conventional armaments?

[Chervov, in Russian with superimposed German translation] The reduction and limitation of conventional armed forces also appears in Mikhail Gorbachev's statement as an inseparable element in our peace program. In the West it is generally stressed that the Soviet Union has superiority over the NATO countries. For this reason, nuclear disarmament is said to be a trap to give superiority to the Warsaw Pact. In reality, this is not the case; this is disinformation. But this question is not new. Currently, there exists between the Warsaw Pact and the armed forces of the NATO countries approximate parity in conventional armed forces.

How is the reality in this question (?distorted) in the West?

First of all there is talk of an inequality in conventional armed forces. But NATO does not include the armed forces of France and Spain in this. The available reserves are not counted either. In addition, NATO only takes into account the conventional forces that are under the command of General Rogers. But there are also others. There are armed forces which are under the national command of these NATO states. Nor are reserved formations counted. With regard to the Soviet Union everything is counted. In addition, the numbers are given exactly, while NATO (miscounted) them.

It would be a secret from no one, and it could not be hushed up, if a total count of the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact and NATO were undertaken. Then the following would have to be counted. The NATO countries have almost double the population -- to be exact it is 1.7 times higher. That means that the NATO countries have a superiority in human resources. In addition, the NATO countries have highly organized, well trained, strongly deployed armed forces that are not inferior to the Warsaw Pact in many weapon types.

For example, I could name the number of combat-ready divisions. On the Warsaw Pact side there are currently 78 divisions in Europe; on the NATO side, 94. In the United States the strength of a division is 19,000 men and the strength in the FRG, 24,000. The divisional strength in the countries of the Warsaw Pact is, in contrast 11,000-12,000. That means that in the number of combat-ready divisions and the strength of these divisions the advantage is made much of.

The Warsaw Pact is said to have a great advantage in tanks and, for that reason, there could be no disarmament. None of this is correct. Here, too, the picture is distorted: First of all, only the number of tanks that Rogers commands are counted. Some say 12,000, others 14,000, sometimes the talk is of 18,000, although in truth there are over 20,000 tanks under Rogers' command. In addition, the West European countries have another 6,000 tanks in reserve; the United States has 2,500 tanks in reserve and they could easily be brought across the ocean by plane. They only need to be manned and then form further combat-ready divisions. In short, in the number of tanks, also, the NATO countries are not behind the Warsaw Pact.

As regards anti-tank equipment they have a superiority. There is an approximate balance of forces in artillery and other armored troops. The Warsaw Pact has a slight superiority in tactical air forces. But, by and large, even according to Western sources and also according to our own analysis, there exists an approximate balance in conventional armed forces. It is not by chance that the London Institute for Strategic Studies, which really no one could accuse of being pro-Warsaw Pact or pro-Soviet, gives an objective assessment in 1985 in its published annual report, where it stands in black and white that today the weapons potential of both pacts is such that neither one side nor the other can begin a war with the aim of winning it, because their military strength is approximately equal. So, the so-called question of conventional weapons has been thought out and disseminated by those who do not want any nuclear disarmament, but rather want to continue the arms race.

I would like to stress the following, which has been said in Mikhail Gorbachev's statement, that currently [words indistinct] at a reduction in conventional armaments. We do not want to expand, but reduce. And both sides should also reduce their conventional armed forces. In addition, we are putting forward at the Stockholm conference a series of proposals to strengthen mutual trust. In particular, the Warsaw Pact proposes a treaty on nonaggression and the renunciation of the use of force, both with nuclear and with conventional weapons. Therefore, in addition to the resolution of the problem of the balance of strength, of nuclear disarmament, the measures which we have proposed in Vienna, as in Stockholm, involve the problem of the consolidation of peace and security. [end recording]

'CONSTRUCTIVE RESPONSE' LACKING IN U.S. ACTIONS

PM121001 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Feb 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Valentin Falin "Political Observer's Opinion": "Washington Is Blocking Movement"]

[Text] In meterology there is a phenomenon called blocking. This is when a strong front, usually of high atmospheric pressure, forms and hinders the normal seasonal atmospheric processes.

There are blocking phenomena in politics, also. But instead of occuring spontaneously in nature, they are created by man. Tension and conflicts take over from cooperation and detente; not because night inevitably follows day, but because of shifts in the intentions and views of people in power due to the fact that certain people feel more comfortable living in a black and white world.

Here is a concrete example. Even on the Atlantic Olympus not everyone can understand why the United States opposes halting underground nuclear explosions on a permanent or temporary basis. Over to the West German representative: As long as NATO military doctrines are based on the use of nuclear weapons, Ruehl said, there can be no question of abandoning tests.

A single sentence, yet more pregnant with meaning that any speech! It admits that the United States and its allies are the initiators of the nuclear arms race. It confirms that the NATO bloc is continuing to prepare for nuclear war and does not intend to restrict its "freedom" of action in that area. Finally, it strips off all the camouflage that has been used in the past -- references to "inadequate" or "unreliable" verification. Since the proposals put forward on 15 January by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev, which envisage international inspection [inspektsiya] as well as national verification [kontrol] such references are death rather than salvation.

It is unpleasant, certainly, but there is nothing for it -- you have to reveal all, even if you risk your reputation. But it is a small risk: Deception in "democratic" circles is so common that it is more conspicuous by its absence, especially when it is posing as a "special opinion," as a sign of "deep thought," and, finally as an "honest mistake." For he who does nothing makes no mistakes and consequently, he who makes no mistakes does nothing useful.

But perhaps Bonn has gone over the top in saying that nuclear disarmament or even partial measures toward it are incompatible with the doctrine of the chief imperialist military bloc? Alas, not at all. The FRG Government is merely shifting the boss' globalism from the major key to a register that is less of an assault on the West European ear. It is in the forefront of those who are trying to divert public attention from the discrepancies between the Washington administration's words and actions which have become even more obvious, glaringly so, against the background of Geneva.

No, it was by no means accidental that there was no hint of a mention of the November summit in Reagan's "State of the Union" message, delivered in Congress the other day. To be accurate, the purpose of the foreign policy section would be seen as the antithesis of Geneva.

In Geneva the U.S. head of state signed a statement stressing the need to prevent a nuclear or any other war and to prevent an arms race in space. Two months later the same politician signed a draft budget pressing for a 75-percent increase in appropriations for research on the "star wars" program and a 25-percent increase in overall military expenditure in the immediate future.

To stir the military-industrial complex, the "defense secretary's report" was also handed to Congress. In it C. Weinberger spoke of the "need to press for a continued review of the concepts we (the administration) have inherited" and predicted that "our (U.S.) strategists will be tackling this task for many years to come."

According to Weinberger, solutions are needed which "differ substantially from the approach of those who concluded and proposed ratification of the SALT II treaty." And who, let it be said, acknowledge the importance of actual observance of the treaty's provisions now, despite the U.S. refusal to ratify it in the manner stipulated by the country's laws. Solutions are needed which will overturn all previous agreements and treaties which have entered into force, if Washington considers them to be an embarrassment either now or in the future.

What the minister dislikes above all is the treaty of unlimited duration on limiting ABM systems. "If through painstaking research," he said at the Senate Armed Services Committee meeting on 5 February, "we manage to develop [razrabotat] a reliable anti-missile defense system, then, in my view, we should, without a moment's hesitation, give notice of amendments (to the ABM Treaty) and deploy the system." Deploy it without waiting for the USSR's agreement to a revision of the treaty, because the "negotiations could take 12-15 years."

The period of 1 and 1/2 decades was not off the top of his head: According to U.S. estimates, it would take approximately that much time to switch from the current, strictly limited ABM to the projected, unlimited one. A period which the Americans see as the most unstable and dangerous. Therefore, the United States must play it safe and pretend that it is not breaking with the treaty and that, in turning everything upside down, it is only "modernizing" it and is maintaining "contact" with the Soviet Union before covering us with a space umbrella.

"Strength," the defense secretary asserts, "is the price of peace. ...The weapons we buy today will serve as the basis of U.S. military forces many years after the beginning of the 21st century." In other words, the hundreds of billions of dollars which the Reagan administration has already spent on the arms race and countless billions more which it is extorting from Congress must be put to good use; not spent on the idle talk which U.S. delegates content themselves with at international forums, talk about "lowering the levels of military confrontation by means of raising them."

Weapons are needed in order -- we quote the secretary's report -- to ensure that the United States and its allies have "guaranteed access to critically important raw material and energy resources in Africa, Latin America, and the Middle East," as well as safeguarding "safe transit on critically important sea routes linking the free, industrially developed countries to those resources and to each other," "vital U.S. interests in Asia and the Pacific," and also "vital interests in Western Europe." As if all the land -- except that which belongs to socialism -- and all the seas were on Washington's inventory; as in the olden times of open colonial piracy.

In light of Washington's latest revelations one can hardly fail to agree with Secretary of State G. Shultz that "our countries (the United States and the Soviet Union) have irreconcilably different views of the world." And although the secretary of state then stipulates that "the realities of the nuclear age demand that we (Americans) maintain constructive relations with the Soviet Union wherever that is possible without sacrificing our principles," that stipulation does not make much difference. How could anyone, without sacrificing his own principles, go along with U.S. globalism? According to Shultz, in the seventies the United States "appeared for some time to turn aside from the role of strong leader and the situation in the world became more dangerous." The logic is extremely simple -- it is necessary to "restore the military might" of the United States, as the claim to superiority is officially expressed, and everything will be fine.

Then U.S. diplomacy will once again acquire weight, since "strength and diplomacy are not contradictory; they go hand in hand." That is also an integral part of the revision of "inherited concepts" which is designed to bring closer the realization of the cherished dream of establishing peace [mir] American-style.

Peace which does not discriminate against any country or any people, peace built on trust, not on violence, a world [mir] free of the threat of destruction, because no nuclear, chemical, or other systems for the mass extermination of life remain in that world -- that is the Soviet idea, embodied in a concrete, constructive plan which could and should be realized by the end of this century, so that the new century, the 21st, is truly a new age. This would be a peace not only for the Soviet Union or for the United States, but for the first time a world peace.

Washington counterposes peace and security for all to peace and security for itself. For the others, there is what U.S. imperialism does not particularly want or what, in its munificence, it hands out. An American-style world [mir] must be ruled by strength, mainly by strength and first and foremost, by strength. In the 21st century, this means not only strength at sea, in the air, and on land, but strength in space also. Not only nuclear or chemical strength, but also laser, infrared, X-ray, and genetic strength. Until the day when the blue-green planet earth passes through a high- or low-temperature hell to become a Mars, a Saturn, or a Jupiter. Apres nous le deluge -- that is the motto of a system incapable of finding a constructive response to the challenges of the age.

U.S. SILENCE ON ARMS PROPOSAL CRITICIZED

PM121453 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 Feb 86 p 3

[TASS correspondent A. Lyutyy "Washington Dispatch" for KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA: "Oh, This Russian Language...."]

[Text] A few days ago President Reagan delivered the traditional annual "State of the Union" address to Congress. Just as in the past, the address generated conflicting reactions among U.S. observers. There was, however, one fact which amazed most of them. Lou Cannon, veteran of the capital's press corps and THE WASHINGTON POST's White House correspondent, wrote: "The President did not utter a single word about the proposals put forward by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev on 15 January and envisaging the gradual reduction of Soviet and U.S. nuclear arsenals right up to their complete liquidation by the end of this century." Proposals, which were affirmed with renewed force in the interview with L'HUMANITE.

L. Cannon's amazement is understandable. The proposals put forward by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, were -- in the words of well-known Senator W. Proxmire -- "the most radical and far-reaching arms limitation program in history," but official Washington maintains a bashful silence on them. The Soviet program generated a response in the hearts of millions of people who are tired of the danger of a nuclear war. And yet, the White House opts for silence. "One gets the impression that nothing has happened" -- these were the maliciously ironic remarks by New York State Congressman Thomas Downey in this connection.

Let us be, however, totally fair to the Washington administration. President Reagan did say, on the day when the Soviet leader's statement was published, that the United States was "very grateful" for the Soviet proposals and even perceived some "constructive elements" in them. But almost a month has gone by and the world is still waiting for a serious, detailed, and substantive response from the White House to our proposals.

By taking such a stance, according to prominent U.S. observer Mary McGrory, the U.S. Administration is "insulting by silence" the U.S. and other peoples who have seen a real hope for durable and long-lasting peace in the disarmament program presented by Moscow.

If you were to ask Larry Speakes, Edward Djerejian, and other White House press liaison officials to clarify the reason for the official silence, they would begin a leisurely explanation to the effect that not everything is done in such a hurry and that the elaboration of a comprehensive reaction demands time and "supplementary details" which the Soviet Union has supposedly not yet supplied. These are the actual arguments that Larry Speakes has used on umpteen occasions at his daily briefings for journalists. He was undoubtedly helped a few days ago by the magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, which claimed without any embarrassment that... "difficulties in translating" the Soviet proposals from Russian into English were one of the reasons for the delay in the U.S. reply.

Some people will, of course, believe these excuses, which are not too convincing. By no means all people, though. THE WASHINGTON POST wrote a few days ago that, in actual fact, the administration found itself simply "paralyzed" by the Soviet peace offensive and that "chaos reigns" inside the apparatus of arms control advisers.

Paul Warnke headed the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency in the Carter Administration. When I got in touch with Paul Warnke and asked him to comment on what some newspapers called the "deadly silence" of the White House on the Soviet initiatives, he answered clearly and without hesitation: "I think everything is obvious. Your proposals were totally unexpected by the administration. It needs time to gather its wits and present an answer which would not just sound like an excuse. This is a complex matter, bearing in mind the deep-seated contradictions which are tearing the incumbent administration apart."

Let us make one thing clear at once: These contradictions are not of a fundamental nature. There is a group of officials who are implacably against any agreements with the Soviet Union in any arms limitation spheres. There are also others who believe that certain compromises in spheres where the interests of the two sides could share points of contact could be useful and necessary for the country. It is difficult to say which of the two viewpoints will gain the upper hand and whether common sense will triumph altogether. The forces of those who are in favor of whipping up the arms race at an even more insane pace are quite powerful. It is sufficient to glance at the draft Pentagon budget for fiscal 1987 which has just been submitted to Congress. It stands at almost one-third of a trillion dollars. No matter how thoroughly you examine this document, you will not find the slightest hint of even a flash of common sense. Everything is subordinated to the slogan "On with the arms buildup!" Primarily, in strategic and offensive arms. This is in addition to the almost double appropriations for work on the "star wars" program. Yet, President Reagan is still trying to convince the world that the Strategic Defense Initiative is for exclusively defensive purposes. People do not build up offensive potentials in order to defend themselves.

It is hard to foresee whether the administration's champions of compromises with the Soviet side will withstand the pressure from the military-industrial complex, for which any easing of tension in Soviet-U.S. relations is like a red rag to a bull. President Dwight Eisenhower proved to have been a wise prophet when he warned Americans on 17 January 1961 about the "grave consequences" of the too powerful influence exerted by the U.S. military-industrial complex on the country's politics. "In the government sphere," he handed down to his compatriots, "we must guard against the military-industrial complex gaining an unjustifiably powerful influence." Is today's President thinking over his predecessor's words?

The United States is now discussing the Soviet proposals with its allies. There are rumors in Washington that opportunities do exist for certain moves in the sphere of reducing the numbers of medium-range missiles in Europe.

Well, let us be patient and wait and see how the administration will respond to the Soviet disarmament program. The White House has no right to "insult with silence" the peoples in the world, who expect from responsible governments not expressions of "gratitude," but specific deeds along the path of averting the threat of nuclear annihilation that is now hanging over all of us.

U.S. ATTITUDES ON SOVIET MORATORIUM EXAMINED

PM271715 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 28 Jan 86 p 3

[International observer G. Dadyants article: "Why We Extended the Moratorium"]

[Text] Will mankind be freed from the threat of nuclear annihilation hanging over it?

Millions of people both in our country and abroad are now asking themselves this question. They welcome the Soviet Union's resolute new actions in defense of peace and the improvement of the entire international situation and see in every line of M.S. Gorbachev's statement an all-embracing program of struggle against nuclear weapons. This statement cannot be dismissed, as in the past, or declared "communist propaganda." Even Washington cannot make up its mind to do that.

President Reagan, commenting on M.S. Gorbachev's statement, said in effect that the world could be freed from nuclear weapons even earlier than the year 2000 -- the date proposed by the Soviet Union. What is the snag, then? The whole problem is that fine words in favor of peace and disarmament are rarely combined with practical deeds in the U.S. capital.

Take, for example, such an acute question as the ending of nuclear tests. Clearly, it is a key element in the whole package of Soviet proposals. After all, it is these very tests which are today directly aimed at whipping up the nuclear arms race, since it is during them that new and increasingly destructive and sophisticated systems for the mass annihilation of people are developed and commissioned. The question is, how can we talk about the destruction of nuclear weapons, if they continue to be improved and consequently, stockpiled even further?

The question today is this: If people really want to take practical steps to curtail the nuclear arms race, further explosions must be halted. The ending of nuclear tests would mark the beginning of the process of allowing nuclear arsenals to become objectively obsolete and ultimately, to disappear.

The moratorium on nuclear explosions announced by the Soviet Union last summer was a bold political move. It was bold primarily because the United States carried out a series of new nuclear tests that year and, at first glance, it would have been logical to respond to them with our own tests. But in politics boldness is not only displayed in responding to an action with a counteraction. The stakes are very high now and the measure of responsibility resting on the Soviet Union and United States, in particular, is tremendous. We wanted to set the United States and the other Western powers an example of goodwill and a new approach to this most acute international problem.

Unfortunately, the U.S. side has not responded reciprocally to the Soviet Union.

After the announcement of the Soviet moratorium the United States continued to conduct more and more new nuclear explosions. The latest, carried out on the eve of the New Year, was directly designed to help in the implementation of the "star wars" program.

What position should the Soviet Union take under these conditions? If you follow the same old logic -- the logic of confrontation, then we should have resumed nuclear explosions from 1 January 1986, when the term of the unilateral moratorium imposed in August expired. "But the whole point is," M.S. Gorbachev stressed in his statement, "that it is precisely this so-called logic that must be resolutely broken."

Today it is not only questions of war and peace which depend on the resolution of questions connected with the nuclear disarmament program -- the future of human civilization, the life and death of whole continents and peoples are at stake. In both the Soviet Union and the United States scientists have come to the conclusion that mankind cannot survive a nuclear war. That is not a horror story, it is the horrifying reality.

The dramatic nature of the situation is exacerbated by the fact that in itself the process of military rivalry between the Soviet Union and the United States could lead to a loss of control over the development of events. In the conditions of modern technology, nuclear weapons are capable of commencing operation by themselves, being subordinate not to human intelligence, but to an elementary computer error.

In deciding to extend the moratorium the Soviet Union was giving practical support to the movement for a general and complete end to nuclear tests, which is growing throughout the world. Today this movement has become a real force and a mighty support for the socialist countries' peace-loving policy.

To sum up, the purpose of the Soviet step is simple: to give the U.S. Government extra time to think and the opportunity to weigh not only our proposals on ending nuclear explosions, but the whole package of Soviet proposals concerning the elimination of nuclear weapons, of which the ending of tests is an important component.

Let us recall that at the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva there was talk of restraint in the military sphere. Well, the extension of the moratorium is, if you like, a demonstration of restraint.

All the international reactions to the Soviet Union's extension of the moratorium indicate that we were not mistaken in our political and strategic analysis of the situation. The Soviet step was correctly understood by world public opinion. Swedish Prime Minister O. Palme, for instance, called the Soviet Union's decision "exceptionally important, since the ending of nuclear tests retards the further improvement of nuclear weapons," and expressed the hope that at the next Soviet-U.S. summit meeting it will be possible to to reach agreement on a total ban on any tests. The London TIMES sees the USSR's initiative in connection with extending the moratorium as "a new goodwill step by Moscow."

At the same time the foreign press notes with alarm that the United States, which has hitherto rejected all appeals to join in the moratorium, has still not changed its position. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger stated frankly that the moratorium proposal "is unacceptable to the U.S. side."

C. Weinberger asserts to back up his position, that the United States has supposedly carried out fewer nuclear explosions than the Soviet Union at this stage. This argument, to Mr Weinberger's discomfiture, does not stand up to criticism. Here are some figures from the Stockholm Peace Research Institute -- a completely neutral organization.

According to this institute's information, by the beginning of 1985 the United States had carried out 772 nuclear explosions and the USSR 556. During the Soviet moratorium the discrepancy in favor of the United States increased still further.

Some people say that it is impossible to establish a moratorium on nuclear explosions because they are difficult to monitor. That "argument," like the previous one, is also off beam. First, virtually every explosion can be monitored by the national means possessed by each side. Second, international monitoring can be established. The Soviet Union agrees to that, to the point of on-site inspections.

What, then, is preventing the moratorium from becoming not just a unilateral, but a bilateral and then, a multilateral act? Perhaps the U.S. NATO allies do not want a moratorium? But the Soviet Union is ready to resume immediately, this very month, the tripartite talks (between the Soviet Union, the United States, and Britain) on a complete and general halt to nuclear weapons tests. We are also ready to begin without delay multilateral talks on a test ban within the framework of the Geneva Disarmament Conference. All the nuclear powers could take part in it.

It would appear that the sole reason preventing the United States now, as in the past, from joining the Soviet moratorium and subsequently going further -- toward a general halt to nuclear tests -- is pressure on the administration from the military-industrial complex, which has an interest in producing new kinds of nuclear armaments and consequently, in "trying them out" ["oprobyvaniye"]. "The explanation," THE BOSTON GLOBE writes, "is that the administration wants to develop [razrabotat] new kinds of nuclear armaments, and that requires nuclear tests." Despite President Reagan's assurances in Geneva, another obstacle is clearly the dreams of certain U.S. military and political circles about gaining military superiority over the Soviet Union, dreams which are as dangerous as they are futile.

The USSR has done everything possible to create favorable conditions for an end to nuclear tests and thereby, to give mankind the key to the door of the future -- a world without nuclear weapons. But it must be taken into account that wecannot go on endlessly displaying unilateral restraint. M.S. Gorbachev gave a reminder of this once again in his recent messages to the leaders of six nonaligned countries.

The United States still has time to follow the Soviet Union's example and give a positive response to the peaceful Soviet initiatives.

STRATEGIC ARMS GROUP MEETS IN GENEVA 12 FEB

LD121737 Moscow TASS in English 1653 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Geneva, February 12 TASS -- A meeting of the strategic arms group has been held here today within the framework of the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms.

MEDIUM-RANGE NUCLEAR ARMS GROUP MEETS IN GENEVA

LD131218 Moscow TASS in English 1214 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] Geneva, February 13 TASS -- The group on medium-range nuclear arms had a meeting today in the framework of Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons.

CEMA BODY DISCUSSES NUCLEAR POWER EQUIPMENT

PM041127 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Commission Sitting"]

[Text] Budapest, 30 Jan -- The 13th sitting of the intergovernmental commission for coordinating cooperation among CEMA countries and the SFRY in producing equipment for nuclear power stations has been held here. Representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR, the CSSR, and the SFRY took part in it.

The sitting examined a broad range of questions connected with further developing cooperation among CEMA countries and the SFRY in the sphere of nuclear power machine building and generation. Particular attention was paid to tasks stemming from the Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Progress in CEMA Countries Through the Year 2000, adopted by the CEMA session, and specific measures to implement them were outlined.

There was an examination of the fulfillment by countries participating in the conference of their obligations to produce and supply equipment for nuclear power stations, and decisions were taken aimed at ensuring the supply of the equipment this year.

Measures for specialization and cooperation in producing equipment for nuclear and thermal power stations were determined in connection with the preparation of a draft program for building these installations in CEMA countries in the period through the year 2000.

STUDY OF BLOC INTRAPARTY DEVELOPMENT PUBLISHED

PM031448 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Feb 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Published"]

[Text] The study "Some Aspects of the Intraparty Development of Communists and Workers Parties in Socialist Countries at the Contemporary Stage" [Nekotoryye Voprosy Vnutripartiynogo Razvitiya Kommunisticheskikh I Rabochikh Partiy Sotsialisticheskikh Stran na Sovremennom Etape] has been published. It analyzes the most important aspects of intraparty life in communist and workers parties -- the growth and regulation of party ranks, the development of intraparty relations and organizational structure on the basis of democratic centralism, the improvement of intraparty control, the strengthening of the unity of party ranks, and questions concerning the Marxist-Leninist education of communists.

The book is published by the Political Literature Publishing House.

'TOP PRIORITY' ON 'SPLITTING' OF U.S., EUROPE

LD101619 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 10 Feb 86

["Top Priority" roundtable discussion presented by Vladimir Posner, with Dr Radomir Bogdanov, deputy director of the United States and Canada Institute; and Dr Sergey Plekhanov, of the United States and Canada Institute]

[Text] [Posner] Hello everybody and welcome to Top Priority. On the panel with me today: Dr Radomir Bogdanov, Dr Sergey Plekhanov, both of the prestigious USA and Canada Studies Institute. Your host is Vladimir Posner. Today we'd like to look at an issue that is being discussed a lot in Europe and that is whether or not, and some people say definitely yes, the Soviet proposals as formulated in the statement by Mikhail Gorbachev are aimed at splitting Europe and the United States, making them part company as it were; whether this whole idea of phasing out nuclear weapons has many insidious sides to it, one of which is, again, making Europe and the United States butt heads and part company. Radomir?

[Bogdanov] When I hear all that, and you hear all that from different quarters you know, and people are very noisy about that, I have a very strange feeling, you know, that I would like to put it the other way around. People cry about us trying to divide USA and Western Europe. They mean something very different, you know, they are just trying to divide us from Western Europe, you know [laughter in background] and please, don't smile, don't smile, I mean it because there is very strange feelings now in America. It's a kind of a fear that there is some rapprochement, there is some, you know, easing of tension on European Continent. Mind you, I use the definition of European Continent because, you know, geography, you cannot try to talk just like that, and geography is very clearly stating that we, the Soviet Union and Western Europe, not only Western, I would put it like that rather, Europe as a whole, they are on the same continent. They are living very close to each other. At the same time you have a problem with the USA which is the distance, again geographical problems, something like 10, even more, 12,000 kilometers dividing us from USA. Isn't it natural that we are worried about our relations with Western Europe? For instance, isn't it unnatural that USA is worrying about their relations with Mexico, with Canada, with some other countries laying very nearby to the borders of the USA and we don't object it. No, we understand the reality, number one. Number two: Well, if I say that I am very happy that America is in Europe with their troops, with their bases, with their forward-based systems, you would not believe me.

[Posner] No, I would not. I would not, no.

[Bogdanov] I am not, of course, I am not happy and I would prefer America to stay out. But, I am political animal and [this] means first of all I am a realist, you know. That happened so that after the Second World War, that's by the way, one of the reality, one of the result of the Second World War, that the American troops stay in Europe and we take it as a fact of life. Then, as very practical people, we understand that the whole history of relations between Western Europe and USA is such that you want it, you like it or dislike it, you cannot divide them; you cannot divide, you cannot throw USA out of Western Europe just because you don't like it. You cannot do that because they're part of the same alliance, military alliance, NATO alliance. But, what is more important, they have common history, they have common cultural ties, they have many, many things in common. They are very different also, but they have more in common with USA than with us, and we admit that. So, when we are accused that we are trying, I'm always putting question what for? What for?

[Posner] Don't you think that every time there seems to be a movement toward an easing of tension, towards an improvement of relations, towards some kind of agreement in the area of arms control or arms reduction -- Geneva was one example of that kind of a spirit -- of a movement, but there have been times before. Always you get this sudden -- it's not sudden really, but the same thing crops up -- the statement that the Soviet Union is trying to divide United States and Europe. And this latest statement by Mikhail Gorbachev, where we clearly indicate how we would go about, with all the rest of the world, doing away with nuclear weapons, including those weapons that are now very much part of the European picture, the medium range missiles to begin with, then the tactical weapons and all the other nuclear weapons. We get this same reaction in Europe from some people; that this is an attempt, as it were, to make America and Europe enemies. Don't you think it's serving a certain purpose? It's kind of like, you know, I don't know if you've had this in your life before, but you sometimes think I've heard this before, I've heard this before, and you, don't you feel that this is? [as heard]

[Plekhanov] Yes. It's been going on for, I think 30 years, ever since the cold war began to melt in the mid-fifties the argument was used, and it's usually done in order to, in the first place, to scare the Europeans, saying well, you know, watch out! Watch out, the big bad Soviet Union is out to get you unless you have us Americans here protecting you frome the big bad Soviet Union. Well, and it's always forgotten that the Soviet Union was not in favor of this sort of military division of Europe. When NATO was formed in 1949 the Soviet Union proposed, in fact offered, to join NATO. The Soviet Union was very active.

[Bogdanov] I am sure our many American listeners will be amazed at what they have heard from you, that we have suggested to join NATO.

[Plekhanov] Ya.

[Bogdanov] That's a very interesting fact.

[Plekhanov] Ya. Another example: In 1952 the Soviet Government proposed that Germany be unified, be a single country, and it be neutral and demilitarized.

[Posner] This was when?

[Plekhanov] 1952. In 1955 we proposed a conference on European security and disarmament, [words indistinct] the start of the idea which then materialized into the Helsinki process and the Final Act, and so on, but it took us 20 years to have that idea realized. The Soviet Union is interested in a peaceful Europe. We are not interested in a Europe which is divided into two armed blocs, and in fact to anyone with any kind of reason it must really be absurd to see Europe where nobody can realistically think up of a scenario of war between East and West.

[Posner] Over what?

[Plekhanov] Over recarving of frontiers, over, I mean it's really difficult to find a realistic, plausible scenario for a war in Europe, and still, this is a continent where the greatest number of most dangerous weapons in the world are amassed, it's absurd. There must be something there that has different, different explanations.

[Posner] Dr Bogdanov, did you want to say something?

[Bogdanov] You know I sometimes, I have a feeling like asking my American friends over there just to imagine for a while that 300,000 Soviet soldiers are in Mexico and in Canada with all their weaponry, tanks, guns, and things like that, staying for 40 years, surrounding America like that. What would be their feeling about their own security? How they would look at their own security problem? So I just would like to bring in just a bit of our feelings about that to my American friends (?of mine). How did they feel on that, why they are so touchy on that problem though, (?as they told me) they are realistic about that. But we prefer, as Sergey put it, we prefer to dismantle both military blocs. We understand that for (?today) it's impossible, it's not feasible, you know, but what is feasible is must to reduce the level of military, you know, tension, of military, you know, confrontation in central Europe. That is very possible, but whenever we suggest it we always hear (?what Sergey said). We always, again a couple of arguments you know, have been produced just to convince people over there, no, you cannot deal with the Soviet Union, it's very dangerous, it's things like that. [as heard]

[All agree on this point]

[Bogdanov] And you know you have the same problem, you know, a kind of very new dimension of thinking is very much necessary, adjusted to the realities of the nuclear, nuclear cosmic era, and I call my listeners, you know, just to think it over very seriously. If you reject all the time just out of hand whatever the other side says, then it's a vicious circle, you cannot break it. You may produce excellent, you know (?the) excellent proposals, but you cannot break this vicious circle. So, I believe that, Vladimir, the problem we are discussing is of very great importance. I have no solution, I have no solution. Of course, what I mean I have no solution, I don't know how to convince our American listeners.

[Posner, interrupting] and European listeners.

[Bogdanov] And European listeners as well, that we are in this situation, this situation, and it's a high time to find out solutions, commonly acceptable solutions. I don't know. I have no recipes. Maybe you have, maybe you have, Sergey, that there is only one thing which is clear for me, the problem is there on the table. [as heard]

[Plekhanov] Well, I think that some kind of a solution, we may be groping towards some kind of a solution. For instance, in the last few weeks there have been positive signals from the Stockholm conference on security, on confidence building measures, and from Vienna talks where the conventional arms balance is discussed. Apparently, there are some changes for the better. Some ices are, sort of...

[Posner, interrupting] Melting?

[Plekhanov] Melting. Yes, that's the word, melting. But of course it does not, it only makes more necessary a new kind of approach to security and to the situation in Europe, security in Europe. The fact is that both Western Europe and Eastern Europe are part of the same continent and they cannot simply afford to continue thinking about their security, each side of (?them), in terms of one vis-a-vis the other, one against the other. It's just ridiculous and it's very dangerous and therefore, some new thinking is in order.

[Posner] Well, I'd like to invite our listeners both in Europe and the United States, if they feel that this is an interesting subject, the whole issue of the division or, shall we put it, the attempt -- put that in quotes -- of the Soviet Union to divide Western Europe and the United States; the issue of security, I would like to invite them to address their questions to us with their views on this subject because I feel very strongly and I believe that both of you share that feeling that this is a key issue that needs to be looked at very seriously. It is also an issue that touches on the whole question of trust. I believe Dr Bogdanov said that in reality the people who are talking about the Soviet attempt to divide, in reality are trying to divide Western Europe and the Soviet Union.

[Bogdanov, interrupting] Ya, Ya, I mean it. I mean it.

[Posner] ... To drive wedges into those relationships. So I repeat, I would like to invite our listeners to join in this conversation to share with us their views, their concerns, and I'm sure that we'd be delighted to discuss that. And on that note let me end this edition of "Top Priority." We'll be back a week from today at the same time.

TROYANOVSKIY MAKES STATEMENT AT UN ON ARMS RACE

LD130536 Moscow TASS in English 0528 GMT 13 Feb 86

["Statement by Soviet Ambassador to United Nations" -- TASS headline]

[Text] New York, February 13 TASS -- In the complicated international situation today it is vital for the states and peoples of all countries to take vigorous action to radically lessen tension and bridle the unrestrained arms race, Oleg Troyanovskiy, permanent representative of the USSR to the United Nations, told a new conference here.

This is why, he said, the most pressing needs of the times, those of preventing a nuclear war, making certain that all nuclear powers follow the Soviet lead and renounce first use of nuclear weapons, starting consistently to reduce nuclear-missile arsenals and ultimately eliminating them altogether, will continue to be in the focus of attention of the U.N. General Assembly, especially its First Committee which is concerned with political and security issues, including disarmament.

In this connection the Soviet representative pointed out the high appraisal given by international community to the January 15 statement by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, setting forth proposals aimed at doing away with nuclear weapons on this planet completely by the year 2000. Representatives of most states accredited at the United Nations Organization, Troyanovskiy said, see these latest major initiatives taken by the USSR as further proof of its readiness actually to remove the nuclear danger overhanging humanity.

In the United Nations world public opinion has also hailed another Soviet gesture of good will, namely the extension by the USSR of its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear blasts, and expects the U.S. Administration to join it, the Soviet representative said. If the moratorium became mutual, this would help progress towards an agreement on a general and complete prohibiton of nuclear test, he added, noting that the United Nations also has an important role to play in fulfilling this task.

UN DELEGATE ON 'UNSEEMLY' U.S. ROLE IN AFRICA

LD120715 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2230 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Excerpts] New York, 12 Feb (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Sergey Baybokov reports:

In the UN Security Council, continuing the discussion on the explosive situation in the south of the African Continent, sharp criticism is being heard of the unseemly role of the United States, which is supporting the RSA's aggressive course in relation to neighboring countries.

Twelve years have already passed since the General Assembly refused the apartheid regime the right to occupy a place in the UN among other peaceloving, civilized states, stated V.S. Safronchuk, USSR first deputy permanent representative at the UN.

The Soviet Union condemns the use of regional conflicts according to the concept of "new globalism" for the purpose of interfering in the internal affairs of sovereign states. The seat of tension in southern Africa must be eliminated by political means, under the conditions of a complete renunciation of the policy of state terrorism, the Soviet representative said. The unity of action of African and other nonaligned countries, all progressive states, is the guarantee of success in the struggle against racism and aggression in southern Africa. We must act decisivley and urgently, to force the Western powers to put an end to the policy of appeasement and encouragement of the racist aggressor.

LATE REPORT: SUKHIN CALLS SHCHARANSKIY 'RENEGADE'

LD131626 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] In view of the hullabaloo raised in the West over the criminal Shcharanskiy, a spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry Valeriy Sukhin has made the following statement to the press: I would not like to enter discussions about such renegades and national traitors as this person is. However, one cannot but pay attention to the fact who is fanning up this hullaballoo most. [as heard] Those who are mounting it deny the legitimate rights of a whole nation, the Palestinian people, to self determination. I am of course referring to Israel, said Valeriy Sukhin. Among them are also those who shelled from the guns of their battleships an independent and sovereign Arab nation, as the United States did in the case of Lebanon. The list could be continued, Sukhin, said, however, even this is enough to draw appropriate conclusions.

PRESS BRIEFING 'FIRMLY' CONDEMNS U.S. EXERCISES

LD131052 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1010 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, 13 Feb (TASS) -- At a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists, which took place in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Press Center, the new provocations by the United States with respect to Libya and the DPRK, were firmly condemned.

At midnight on 11 February [na dvenadtsatoye fevralya] the United States began new provocative military maneuvers off the shores of the Libyan Jamahiriyah, said Valeriy Sukhin, deputy chief of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Press Department. According to reports, a powerful naval grouping is concentrated there, consisting of 2 dozen vessels of the 6th Fleet, led by the aircraft carriers Coral Sea and Saratoga. The strike aircraft carrier America has been ordered to redeploy to the Mediterranean. The Pentagon notified the International Civil Aviation Authority that from 12 to 15 February deck-based aircraft [palugnaya aviatsiya] of the U.S. Air Force would be carrying out "air operations" in the region under direct control of the traffic controller service of Tripoli airport.

The synchronous nature of the United States' military preparations and of those of its Near Eastern ally Israel draws attention, stressed Valeriy Sukhin. According to press reports, reconnaissance aircraft based on the Coral Sea and Saratoga aircraft carriers will provide Tel Aviv with data on Libyan antiaircraft defense and flights by Libyan aircraft.

On the other hand, at the same time as these maneuvers, the United States is also continuing the large-scale "Team Spirit-86" military maneuvers begun a few days ago in South Korea which are being conducted jointly with South Korean troops.

The position of the Soviet Union in relation to these big war games being organized by Washington in various parts of the world was set out in the corresponding TASS statements recently published (10 January and 8 February). Therefore today, once again confirming our solidarity with the peoples of the DPRK and Libya, said Valeriy Sukhin, we would like to stress that such actions by the U.S. Administration, which are seriously exacerbating the situation in various parts of the world, are in contradiction with the interests of a practical underpinning of the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva, and on the whole with the aspiration for a general improvement of the international situation, which was expressed by the U.S. President at the Geneva meeting.

It is hoped in the Soviet Union, stressed the representative of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, that the United States and its partners will make a realistic assessment of the dangerous consequences of whipping up war psychosis, and will refrain from attempts to blackmail sovereign states by demonstrating their military might.

Further Report

LD131151 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1100 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, 13 Feb (TASS) -- It is clear that it is easier to reach a settlement on any situations of conflict in international relations in conditions of a calm atmosphere. However, the huge armada of U.S. naval forces, which have already been in the Mediterranean for a long time now, is a factor which cannot facilitate the creation of a calm atmosphere in that region, said Valeriy Sukhin, deputy head of the Press Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, replying to questions from journalists at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center today.

The very fact of the presence of a powerful naval grouping comprising about 40 (dva desyatka] ships of the U.S. 6th Fleet cannot fail to complicate the situation in the Mediterranean. Moreover, this armada is maneuvering, is carrying out certain operations, and who can be entrusted tc ensure that its presence in the region will not be fraught with more serious consequences? Valeriy Sukhin stressed. This sort of situation makes solving all problems in the region, including the Cuprus problem, more difficult.

Through its actions the United States has more than once inflicted damage on the countries of the region. The support the White House is giving to Israel is another thing that is undermining the basis for an all-embracing settlement to the situation in the region. Such actions can be assessed as a manifestation of the concept of "neoglobalism" which is currently in fashion in the United States. They not only fail to help the international situation, but lead to an exacerbation of tension in various regions of the world.

The reforms being carried out by the racist regime in the Republic of South Africa (RSA), including those which were recently mentioned in parliament in Pretoria, Valeriy Sukhin said, should be viewed in the overall context of the situation in southern Africa and in the RSA. The abolition of passes, the so-called common citizenship for the people of the homelands, and the setting up of consultative councils for the black population -- all these are enforced reforms that do not keep pace with the development of events in the country. It is a question not of liquidating the shameful system of apartheid, which is condemned by the world community, but merely of a partial, cosmetic modernization of this shameful system, which fundamentally remains. The black population in the RSA does not participate in the running of the country. Until it does, there cannot be any question of a real dismantling of apartheid.

Touching upon the war between Iran and Iraq, Valeriy Sukhin stressed the USSR's unchanging position on this question: This war is not only a bloody tragedy and a senseless event, but it eats away material resources that could be used to strengthen the economies of these countries and their peaceful evolution. The Soviet Union urges an end to this war as quickly as possible.

Replying to a question by a Japanese journalist, the representative of the USSR Foreign Ministry stated that the USSR's position in connection with the so-called "territorial question" mentioned in statements by certain officials and organs of the Japanese press, has not changed. The existing borders between our two states are an historical fact. The Soviet Union proceeds from the principle of the inviolability of borders.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON U.S. EXERCISES OFF LIBYA

Maneuvers Under Way

LD121518 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] The United States has launched another major naval and air exercise off Libyan shores. Involved in the war games are more than 20 ships, including two aircraft carriers. A Washington spokesman has said (?the deck) aircraft are to confirm the United States' right to be in the airspace over the region. It's been also announced in Washington that aircraft of the 6th Fleet will be carrying out air operations in the zone under the air traffic control service at the airport of the Libyan capital Tripoli, which will jeopardize passenger flights.

Several hours before the beginning of the exercise, the United States cancelled all flights by American airliners to Libya. This is one of the so-called economic sanctions against that country, Washington announced on the seventh of last month.

Another military exercise is going on in the Mediterranean near the Italian island of Sardinia. Taking part are a number of NATO countries. Washington has been trying to involve its allies in its anti-Libyan campaign. Israel has fully supported that campaign, and been building up tension itself. Reports from Damascus say that an Israeli warship has opened fire on a Turkish merchant ship in international waters near the Gaza strip. The Israelis seized the ship and illegally inspected it. The captain of the Turkish ship was killed. An Israeli military spokesman cynically declared that actions by the Turkish sailors had seemed suspicious.

The Libyan Government, in a message to the United Nations, has said that the exercises jeopardized peace and security in the Mediterranean. Libya has suggested convening a conference of the Mediterranean countries to turn the region into a zone free of foreign fleets and bases.

The Algerian magazine REVOLUTION AFRICAINE has said that numerous military exercises by the United States in the Mediterranean are aimed not only at testing the readiness of its interventionist forces, but as intimidating countries that refuse to bow to Western diktat.

U.S. 'State Terrorism' Seen

LD122049 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 12 Feb 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; A. Serikov report on U.S. military maneuvers off the Libyan coast]

[Text] State terrorism -- there is no other name for the new attempt by the United States to intimidate the people of Libya by saber rattling off its coast. Close to the shore of this sovereign country a naval group has appeared, led by the notorious carriers Coral Sea and Saratoga, which had the Libyan coast in their sights just a few days ago.

The Libyan Government, condemning the new U.S. provocation, has come forward with an initiative on turning the Mediterranean into a zone free of foreign navies and air bases -- a sensible peace initiative offered in the spirit of the times.

The U.S. Administration, however, has just reasserted the United States' right to illegal action close to foreign shores. At a press conference in the White House, the head of the White House stated that the U.S. fleet in the Mediterranean must maintain its readiness. Readiness for what? The new escalation of tension in the Mediterranean is causing serious concern throughout the world.

REAGAN CITED ON IMPORTANCE OF PHILIPPINE BASES

LD122310 Moscow TASS in English 2250 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Washington February 12 TASS -- President Ronald Reagan of the United States, touching upon the present U.S.-Philippine relations, has stated at a press conference here: "I don't know of any that's more important than the bases on the Philippines".

The Pentagon has about twenty military facilities, among them the Clark Field and Subic Bay bases, the biggest U.S. bases outside the USA, in the Philippines. The two bases are assigned an important role in Washington's military-strategic plans. The members of the official delegation of U.S. "observers", who had visited Manila, acquainted Ronald Reagan on Tuesday with their findings concerning the elections that have taken place in the Philippines. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES newspaper, they urged the U.S. President to use political and diplomatic levers to bring the situation towards a trustworthy outcome.

An intention of the White House to continue to interfere in the internal affairs of the sovereign state is also evidenced by Ronald Reagan's decision to send to Manila his personal envoy Philip Habib who, as THE WASHINGTON POST points out, has been instructed to evaluate the wishes and needs of the Philippine people.

Meanwhile, according to an ASSOCIATED PRESS report, a mass anti-American demonstration has taken place in Manila, with the demonstrators protesting against U.S. interference in the Republic's internal affairs.

U.S. 'FORWARD-BASED' STRATEGY THREATENS PEACE

LD121603 Moscow TASS in English 1524 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow February 12 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Speaking at one time in San Francisco, U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger said that the United States can no longer frivolously declare that it has no stake in one or another strategic region of the world. He said the United States should be present wherever its presence is prompted by its national security, even if it is 1,000 miles away from the United States. These revelations by Weinberger are recalled again now that the United States mounts new provocative manoeuvres off the shores of sovereign Libya in a bid to foster, as the Algerian journal REVOLUTION AFRICAINE points out with good reason, its military presence in the region.

According to the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, over the period from 1945 to 1982, with the exception of only 1955, 1956 and 1959, U.S. troops, aircraft and ships annually intervened in one or another part of the world -- in Europe, Africa, the Middle East, Asia or Latin America. Today, this U.S. "power pressure" all along the line has been escalated into an unprecedented scope. It is enough to recall such facts as the launching by Washington of the "undeclared wars" on Afghanistan and Nicaraguan, the U.S. piratic action in Lebanon and the occupation of Grenada. Eager to assert its dominant role in all "vital" parts of the world, Washington relies on the so-called "forward-based system", i.e. a ramified network of military bases which are the seats and strong points of aggression.

At present, the United States has over 1,500 military bases and facilities in the territories of over 30 states; more than half a million officers and men are stationed at them. Most of the U.S. military bases are located in immediate proximity to the borders of the U.S.S.R. and other socialist countries. The Federal Republic of Germany, whose territory is viewed by the Pentagon as a spring-board for launching a war against the Warsaw Treaty member countries, is the site of over 200 large-scale military installations. The United States deployed close to 350 military facilities in the Far East, the region in which the second largest overseas grouping of the U.S. Armed Forces is stationed close to the Soviet Union's borders.

Having declared the Near and Middle East a zone of its "vital interests", the United States set up a network of its military bases in that region. Americans use about 25 military facilities on the African Continent and on the islands adjacent to it.

The United States makes use of the military bases in the territories of other states to bring direct pressure to bear on those countries, keep them in the channel of the U.S. policy, intimidate by the threat of force progressive regimes and give backing to reactionary regimes, and militarily suppress the national liberation movements. Washington's "base strategy" forcefully demonstrates whence the threat to peace and international security emanates in reality.

REAGAN PRESS CONFERENCE FOCUSES ON DOMESTIC ISSUES

LD121810 Moscow TASS in English 1736 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Washington February 12 TASS -- President Ronald Reagan has held a press conference, devoting main attention to the internal political situation in the United States.

Journalists who asked questions directed their criticism at the draft federal budget for the 1987 financial year, which envisages a further record-high increase in military appropriations and sharp cuts in social expenditures which affect the vital interests of millions of Americans. In particular, Reagan's announcement that it is planned again to cut down domestic programs by five per cent has given rise to criticism. "A lot of people don't agree with you," stated one of the journalists. "You are calling for cuts in education, in school lunches, other nutrition programs. You are calling for cuts in student aid."

THE NEW YORK TIMES newspaper points out today that the draft budget envisages a cut in appropriations for 40 federal programs, which will lead to their curtailment or to complete elimination. At the same time provision is made for an eight per cent adjusted-for-inflation increase in military spending.

The attention of the head of the administration was also drawn to the fact that "black college enrollment is way down. A lot of middle class families with many children find it much harder to send their children to college". The President preferred to pass over in silence this impartial truth about the deterioration of the socio-economic position of Americans. Instead, he attacked the social programs themselves as well as millions of those Americans who have to apply for government aid, by describing them almost as loafers.

Such an acute problem as discrimination against the blacks, and active attempts by the present administration to sabotage efforts aimed at solving that problem were touched upon at the press conference. It was recalled that the President in the 1960s had opposed all civil rights legislation. Then he was asked this question: "Why is your administration so bent on wiping out the flexible hiring goals for blacks, minorities, and women?" The head of the White House had to admit that present-day America is far from racial equality and harmony. At the same time he again criticized the earlier taken measures aimed at somewhat limiting racial discrimination.

A number of questions dealt with international problems. When answering them, the President maintained that he did not know the nature of the operations that had been conducted in direct proximity to Libyan shores. At the same time he virtually confirmed that he had personally endorsed the most provocative aspect of those operations: Planned calls by warships and entry of U.S. aircraft into the waters and air space which Libya regards as its territory. "I gave the go-ahead on that", Reagan said.

The President specially emphasized the importance of keeping the Subic Bay and Clark Field military bases -- the biggest U.S. bases outside U.S. territory -- in the Philippines. "One cannot minimize the importance of those bases, not only to us, but to the Western world", he said. "I don't know of any that's more important than the bases on the Philippines".

IZVESTIYA VIEWS U.S. 'ENLIGHTENED CONSERVATISM'

PM061703 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Feb 86 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Mikheyev "International Notes": "'Enlightened Conservatism'"]

[Text] Geneva was a milestone in the development of the international situation in the eighties. The Soviet-American accords at the summit meeting were perceived as the first step on the road to stability and the improvement of the political and psychological climate in bilateral and international relations. Moscow has responded with a package of constructive peace initiatives. But what signals are emanating from Washington?

The 13th annual conference of the National Conservative Committee for Political Action was held there recently. Delegates from more than 50 organizations assembled in the hall -- organizations such as the Heritage Foundation, High Frontier, and the American Security Council, which constitute the backbone of the multifaceted coalition of right-wing forces. The head of the White House was invited to speak and was introduced to the audience as the "leader of the U.S. right-wing movement." As President Reagan's speech confirmed, this form of address was highly symbolic.

"All the old prohibitions and prejudices of liberalism have collapsed and been practically swept away," R. Reagan said, "and their place is being taken by a healthy and enlightened conservatism." So that there should be no doubt as to what should be meant by this, expressions such as "rebuff to communist dictatorship" resounded from the platform; the times when the United States experienced "insurmountable fear of communism" were proclaimed anathema; abuse was hurled at the "post-Vietnam syndrome" which, it turns out, has "paralyzed American foreign policy;" and at the same time the inference was drawn (how Washington would lite it to be true) that "in Europe and Asia... socialism is dying out."

Sadly familiar motifs. The advocates of "enlightened conversatism" intend to impose the "benefits of freedom," as they see it, on all the world's peoples. "From Afghanistan and Nicaragua to Poland and Angola," as stated in the speech. The concept of "new globalism" is increasingly vigorously coming to the forefront in Washington. This concept proposes, as A. Lewis writes in THE NEW YORK TIMES, that "the United States must intervene in wars taking place in Third World countries and everywhere that there is any possibility at all of combating Soviet influence." The echo of this concept could be heard in the speech of the President, who spoke of an administration which would "evaluate Soviet expansionism realistically and be ready to rebuff it."

The President spoke in complimentary terms of the so-called "freedom fighters" ranked among whom were Nicaraguan "contras" and Afghan dushmans, whose representative arrived in the American capital on guest tickets. Special kindness was shown to J. Savimbi, leader of the anti-Angolan gangs of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, before whom the "red carpet" was rolled out everywhere in Washington during his visit, which coincided with the conference. These puppets, who obey the will of those who pay for their secret wars, are increasingly coming to the fore in implementing the "neoglobalism" doctrine in practice.

President Reagan's speech was preceded by no less bellicose speeches. Republican Senators M. Wallop and D. Quayle; General D. Graham, retired, former military adviser to R. Reagan in 1976 and 1980; and B. (Veynrod), head of the Heritage Foundation's foreign policy study program praised to the skies the administration's steep turn toward "superarmament" plans. They entreated high-ranking dignitaries to slide not an iota from the beaten militarist track. The impression is formed that the apostles of the "conservative wave" in the United States either fear the winds of change will blow in international affairs, or believe that the present administration has not entirely carried out their instructions.

It is noteworthy that President Reagan, as though justifying himself to like-minded people, maintained that his admiration does not depart from a "truly conservative" course. And, to prove it, he cited the fact that in 1985 it put through Congress all the most important programs drawn up in the various "think tanks" of American right-wingers. He also turned on those who advocate cutting appropriations for the Pentagon. He linked this theme with the plans to create [sozdaniye] new arms systems, including space strike arms, with the continuation of the arms race in all directions, and also with the administration's intention to engage still more actively in fulfilling police functions in the international arena.

After Geneva millions of people in the world hope that Washington would respond positively to the opportunity which has been opened up -- thanks to the Soviet peace initiatives -- to advance the cause of disarmament and detente. They awaited and still await a display of U.S. readiness to pursue a balanced and restrained policy in the planet's "hot spots," readiness to renounce diktat and interference in the affairs of sovereign states. But in reply they heard this: "Military spending and aid to freedom fighters could suddenly prove to be this year's most important problems."

LITTLE ENTHUSIASM SEEN FOR U.S. TRADE CURBS

PM121601 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Feb 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Kharlanov dispatch: "Without Great Enthusiasm"]

[Text] Brussels, 10 Feb -- J. Whitehead, assistant U.S. secretary of state, thought it not too much of an effort to cross the ocean to address a session of a North Atlantic Assembly subcommittee which met in the Belgian capital. The agenda of this meeting consisted of one item -- how to restrict even further the sales of up-to-date goods and advanced technology to socialist countries.

In a lengthy speech Whitehead tried to frighten NATO parliamentarians with the "threat from the East" and appealed to the U.S. allies to reduce the volume of their trade with the USSR and the other socialist countries. He reiterated that sales of any article containing components made in the United States or manufactured under U.S. license must be authorized by the U.S. authorities.

Whitehead insisted that the lists of banned articles compiled by the notorious Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls must be extended. However, even the communique compiled by the NATO parliamentarians for the press notes that West European countries and Canada received the U.S. demands "without great enthusiasm."

ACADEMICIAN CHAZOV INTERVIEWED ON U.S. TV LINKUP

PM121225 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Feb 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Interview with Academician Ye. I. Chazov by Melor Sturua: "Building Bridges From Both Banks" -- date, place of interview not stated; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] The other day Soviet television screened a 2-hour debate between leading USSR and U.S. cardiologists on "killer number one," as cardiovascular disease is commonly called. The debate took the form of a TV bridge. One end was "propped up" by Moscow, the other by Bethesda, a suburb of Washington, where the National Institute of Health is located. On the American side, those taking part in the debate included Professor Michael De Bakey, a heart transplantation pioneer, Doctor Antonio Gotto, ex-president of the American Heart Association, and other equally eminent specialists. Unfortunately, only the Soviet audience was able to see this interesting program. The Americans did not see it. Why? That was the question our correspondent Melor Sturua put to Academician Ye. I. Chazov.

"The debate took place at a high scientific and professional level," Ye. I. Chazov said. "Methods of combating atherosclerosis, ischemic disease, and myocardial infarction were discussed; the successes achieved in the treatment of these terrible diseases were noted. The common opinion was that the conversation was an important contribution to medical science. There was a positive response in the American press too, in particular in THE NEW YORK TIMES and LOS ANGELES TIMES.

"I would like to note another aspect of the TV linkup. It was, so to speak, warmed by the 'spirit of Geneva.' The help we were given by the USIA and the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting was a concrete manifestation of Soviet-American cooperation in one of the most humanitarian spheres of human activity. The role of space (in this case, space communications) in our initiative is also symbolic. Here, it clearly served a good end.

"In the light of the above, it is surprising that the 'cardiological TV linkup' was not shown in the United States. In an attempt to explain this 'blackout,' certain official U.S. spokesmen stated that the American side 'did not like' some of the Soviet participants in the TV linkup. My letter to the U.S. ambassadsor in the Soviet Union failed to completely clear up this situation. Another accusation followed, to the effect that we try to use scientific discussions for 'propaganda purposes.' But since when has the desire to maintain good relations with our American colleagues, the desire to cooperate with them in the field of battle agaist against cardiac disease, been 'propaganda'? In the words of Doctor (Elliot Kordi), chairman of the USIA medical advisers' committee and chief cardiologist at a Los Angeles hospital, 'There was nothing political about our debate!'

"As far as I know, this opinion of Doctor (Kordi's) is shared by the vast majority of his American collegues. They believe -- and I am in full agreement with them -- that events like our TV linkup are a valuable contribution to Soviet-American scientific cooperation and to the noble struggle for people's health. For my part, I would like to stress that a good deal has been done in this sphere since 1972. Here are just a few illustrations: There have been 25 joint symposiums, 70 joint articles have been published in specialized international journals, and 650 cardiologists have taken part in scientific exchanges. Even now, Soviet physicians are working at U.S. cardiological centers and Americans at Soviet cardiological centers.

"Against the background of this cooperation, the position of those who are trying to put spokes in the wheels of our joint activity looks particularly unseemly. But I am profoundly convinced that ultimately reason will prevail here too. By pooling our efforts, we Soviet and American cardiologists can do much for people. As for TV bridges, like ordinary bridges, they should be built from both banks."

U.S. 'DELAYED' EXTRADITION OF ARTUKOVIC TO SFRY

LD121357 Moscow TASS in English 1214 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] San Francisco February 12 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Yuriy Algunov.

The Los Angeles Federal Court of Appeals has refused to prevent the deportation of Nazi criminal Andrija Artukovic to Yugoslavia. The decision was taken after the postponement order for his deportation from the United States, given earlier, expired.

Twice in 1985 the Los Angeles federal judge Volney Brown ruled that the Hitlerite henchman be handed over to the Yugoslav people against whom Artukovic committed heinous crimes during the Second World War. Under the pressure of irrefutable evidence the American court recognized the guilt of the Nazi butcher in exterminating people in Nazi-occupied Yugoslavia.

Artukovic has been living in the United States since 1951. Way back at that time the Yugoslav Government demanded the immediate extradition of the "Croatian Himmler," as the sadist was called for his particular brutality, to face trial. Only eight years after that, Washington responded to the legitimate demand of the Yugoslav side. Flatly refusing to extradite him, the Americans referred to the "political character" of the charges levelled against Artukovic.

The documents provided by Yugoslavia, enumerated 1,239 instances when civilians were destroyed on direct orders from Artukovic who served as "interior minister" in the puppet government of traitor Pavelic.

Bowing to pressure of the American and world public, the U.S. authorities launched several years ago an inquiry into the case of Artukovic and several other Nazi henchmen. Justice seemed to be triumphing. The court ultimately passed a verdict of guilty. But the execution of the sentence was constantly delayed.

The tacit "neutrality" of the U.S. authorities with regard to Artukovic is due to the fact that the Nazi criminal for long worked for the Central Inteiligence Agency as an "expert on East Eruopean countries" and enjoyed support of influential American politicians.

RENMIN RIBAO CRITICISM OF 'TEAM SPIRIT' CITED

LD111835 Moscow TASS in English 1722 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Beijing February 11 TASS -- "Military Exercises That Worsen the Atmosphere", under this heading today's RENMIN RIBAO published a commentary in connection with "Team Spirit-86" exercises that started on Monday. "There is no doubt that the U.S.-South Korean exercises will worsen the atmosphere in the dialogue between the North and the South of Korea, the atmosphere that appeared to have improved".

The DPRK Government had earlier announced its decision to stop as of February 1 this year the holding of large military manoeuvres in the northern part of the country and of any military exercises in the period of North-South dialogue. The U.S. and South Korean authorities turned a deaf ear to the proposal of the DPRK to take similar actions, the newspaper RENMIN RIBAO writes.

Certain progress achieved at the bilateral talks between the North and South of Korea last year set the beginning to the easing tension on the Korean peninsula, consolidated the hopes of the Korean people for the independent peaceful unification of the motherland. This is why these talks receive the support of the entire Korean people and were welcomed by all Asian states, the commentary says.

The decision to stop military exercises adopted by the DPRK Government early this year is an important step toward independent peaceful unification of the country. A different stand has been assumed by the U.S. and South Korean authorities whose actions give the lie to their numerous assurances of the striving to settle the existing differences. "This duplicity and the disparity between words and deeds do nothing to promote the North-South dialogue. Quite the contrary, they might only increase mutual distrust and confrontation. Quite naturally this is condemned and opposed by unbiased international public", the Chinese newspaper writes on conclusion.

LAO SHE DEATH ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED

OW130215 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Lao She was a bosom friend of the Soviet Union. He talked quite progressively about Russian and Soviet literature. His works are familiar to Soviet readers. Numerous copies of Lao She's works have been printed in our country again and again.

The above was pointed out by Soviet sinologist Professor (Shimanov), doctor of literature, who made a report on the creative works of this outstanding Chinese prose writer and playwright at an evening party held at the House of Friendship with the Chinese people in Moscow on 12 February. The evening party was sponsored by the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of Lao She's death.

Soviet sinologists, activists of Soviet-Chinese friendship, and representatives of the people of Moscow attended the evening party. Li Zewang, ambassador of the People's Republic of China to the Soviet Union, his wife, and other personnel of the Chinese Embassy were present as guests.

Following the report, a Chinese feature film "Ricksha Boy" based on Lao She's novel of the same title, was shown.

REPORTAGE ON GORBACHEV MESSAGE TO JAPANESE MAYORS

Text of Contents

LD121237 Moscow TASS in English 1229 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow February 12 TASS -- Follows the full text of Mikhail Gorbachev's message:

"To Mr. Hitoshi Motoshima, mayor of Nagasaki; to Mr. Takeshi Araki, mayor of Hiroshima; Esteemed messrs,

Eduard Shevardnadze, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, who recently visited Japan, told me of your addresses, pervaded with the anguish of the tragedy through which the people of your cities lived and with anxiety over the future of mankind. I am truly moved by your ardent desire to see the world free from nuclear weapons, which are traught with catastrophe for world civilization. Many letters which have come in from Japan -- those from the association of the Nagasaki Victims of Atomic Bombing, the Society for Collection of Signatures in upport of Victims of the Atomic Bombing, the Society of Relatives of People Killed in the Atomic Bombing, the Society of Friends of Victims of the Atomic Bombing and other -- bespeak the same desire.

The two words "Hiroshima" and "Nagasaki" are echoing like the tolling of the bell in the hearts of the upright people of the world today. They are ringing an appeal for preventing nuclear conflagration and safeguarding peace. The Soviet Union understands your anxiety better than any other country. Every Soviet family was singed in the past war, which took a toll of 20 million lives of our people.

Recently our country reiterated its readiness for constructive practical steps to rid mankind of the fear of nuclear catastrophe and to contribute as much as possible to the improvement of the international situation. We proposed a concrete program for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons during a definite period of time. Its contents are well-known in Japan.

We are grateful to you for the high appraisal of the new Soviet initiatives expressed by you. We are confident that the pooled efforts of the governments, political parties and peoples can and should create conditions for the people of our planet to enter the 21st century without nuclear, chemical and other weapons of mass annihilation. In our assessment, such a task today is vitally important and timely more than any time before. On the other hand, it is realistic and feasible. It is important to act vigorously in the name of it, to act immediately, to act all together.

The clearly defined approach of the Soviet Union to the great goal -- the elimination of nuclear weapons everywhere and for good is supplemented, as is known, by the extension of the moratorium on any nulcear explosions -- the moratorium introduced on the day of the 40th anniversay of the bombing of Hiroshima. By making such a move that met with a positive response on your part, which we appreciate duly, the Soviet Union proposed to the U.S.A. yet another time to join in the moratorium. The benefits of such a step for all are evident.

Moving toward a nuclear-free world, mankind ought to surmount obstacles that may arise on that path. And the main of the obstacles of this kind are attempts to militarize space, to fill the near-earth orbit with space strike arms and turn it into a place d'armes. The realization of the "star wars" concept will blast hopes for a reduction in nuclear arms on earth -- everyone should understand this.

I would like to repeat again: The prevention of the militarization of outer space is the fundamental condition for the termination of the arms race.

The Soviet programme of building the world without nuclear and other armaments by the turn of the century is addressed to all, for no one can remain indifferent in face of the universal threat. We also address our appeal to Japan.

The Japan-proclaimed "three non-nuclear principles", which provide for the renunciation of the possession of nuclear weapons, their production and introduction into its territory, are well-known in the Soviet Union. These principles could receive broad international recognition and set an example for many countries if the world became convinced of their strict and invariable observance.

We know that 900 Japanese cities, townships and villages, inhabited by more than half of the country's population, have proclaimed themselves nuclear-weapon free zones. This mounting movement reflects the striving of the broad masses of the Japanese people to make their country really nuclear-free and thus contribute to eliminating nuclear weapons from the face of earth.

It is inscribed on the memorial stone in Hiroshima: "Rest in peace, the error will not be repeated." This is a vow of remembering the dead, a vow to the present and succeeding generations. It obliges all who cherish peace and life on earth itself to do everything possible to build for mankind a secure road into the future that will have no place for weapons and wars.

Yours sincerely, M. Gorbachev"

Ceremonies Held

LD122217 Moscow TASS in English 2010 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Tokyo, February 12 TASS -- Ceremonies have taken place in Nagasaki and Hiroshima to deliver Mikhail Gorbachev's reply message to the mayors of the two Japanese cities which were subjected to the U.S. atomic bombings at the end of World War Two.

Speaking at the ceremony, Hitoshi Motoshima, the mayor of Nagasaki, said: "The contents of Mikhail Gorbachev's message meet the innermost aspirations of the population of our city who experienced the consequences of the atomic bombing. I would like to point out the great importance of the Soviet peace initiatives and, in particular, the Soviet Union's readiness, expressed in the reply message, for constructive practical steps with a view to securing the elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000."

"We," Mr. Motoshima went on to say, "highly appreciate the Soviet Union's concrete steps towards prohibition of nuclear weapons and, above all, its unilateral termination of nuclear explosions. We wholeheartedly welcome the fact that the USSR has been the first among the countries possessing nuclear weapons to announce a moratorium on nuclear tests".

When accepting the message, Takeshi Araki, the mayor of Hiroshima, said: "The words which are inscribed on the monument to the victims of the atomic bombing 'You May Rest Assured, the Error Will Not Recur' which are contained in Mikhail Gorbachev's reply message are indicative of the profound understanding of our sentiments and of the Soviet people's ardent striving to rid the world of nuclear weapons. This striving produced deep impression.

"The Soviet Union has made active steps in this direction. We the residents of Hiroshima remember well that the USSR introduced a moratorium on nuclear explosions precisely on August 6 the day of the 40th anniversary of the atomic bombing of our city. This is an important step and the residents of Hiroshima highly appreciate it."

Deep gratitude to the Soviet leader for the reply message was expressed on behalf of all people of Nagasaki and Hiroshima by Sendji Yamaguchi, chairman of the Japanese confederation of the organizations of the victims of the atomic bombings, and Sakaya Ito, the co-chairman of the confederation. "The reply message," Mr. Yamaguchi pointed out, "just as the new Soviet peace initiatives, are indicative of the Soviet Union's aspiration to take practical steps in actual fact and not in words towards the elimination of nuclear weapons in order to rid mankind of the nightmare of nuclear war."

JAPANESE TERRITORIAL DEMANDS CRITICIZED

OW130616 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Georgiyev commentary]

[Excerpts] On 7 February, Japan marked Northern Territories Day. In this connection, Moscow Radio commentator Georgiyev makes the following comment:

Northern Territories Day was instituted with the aim of directing as much public opinion as possible in support of the unlawful territorial demand against the Soviet Union. It should be emphasized that it is an unlawful demand, because those who put up that demand have no legal or other grounds whatsoever for doing so. The question of the title to the four islands -- Kunashiri, Etorofu, Habomai, and Shikotan -- which the Japanese refer to as the northern territories, was resolved under international agreements concluded during and after World War II.

The agreement on turning over all islands in the Kurils to the Soviet Union was expressly stated in the agreement on the Far Eastern question signed by leaders of the Soviet Union, the United States, and Britain when they met in Yalta on 11 February 1945.

As everyone knows, on 7 February 131 years ago the first Russo-Japanese treaty was signed at Shimoda, under which the four islands claimed by Japan became Japanese possessions. Advocates of the campaign for the territorial demand against the Soviet Union attach great importance to this document, regarding it as the most important basis for their position. So they proclaimed the day when the Shimoda Treaty was signed as Northern Territories Day.

However, it is deemed necessary to raise a question here. Does Japan have any moral or legal justification for citing the 131-year-old document as an example to support its case? There is only one answer to this question, and that is "No."

In 1904, Japan attacked Russia and, as a matter of fact, unilaterally abrogated the Shimoda Treaty. This was clearly stated by an official Japanese representative at the Portsmouth peace conference. He said that the war annulled all treaties and agreements concluded between the belligerent parties. These are the facts. No matter what one may fabricate, it is impossible to change this essence.

The Soviet position on Japan's territorial demand is based on the aforementioned facts. This position is well known in Japan, and was clarified over and over again by the Soviet side.

Therefore, it is unnecessary to repeat it here. In this connection, I only want to say that, no matter what crafty means the advocates may resort to, the campaign for the territorial demand against the Soviet Union has no prospect at all. I think that the advocates of the campaign are well aware of this. They are also aware that the only practical result of this campaign will be a deterioration of relations between the two countries. Then, there naturally arises a question: What is that real aim of the advocates of the territorial demand campaign against the Soviet Union? Are they not regarding this campaign as a tool to fan distrust of the Soviet Union among the Japanese people? Are they not giving this campaign the role of a sort of medium to check Soviet-Japanese relations from making drastic improvements?

Regrettably, there are sufficient grounds for drawing this conclusion. It is quite natural for the Soviet people to deem the marking of Northern Territories Day in Japan and the heated territorial demand campaign as unfriendly acts against our country. The fact that government representatives participate in this campaign substantiates the fact that the territorial demand campaign is encouraged and directed by the official Japanese authorities. Such an act does nothing but harm to the latest tendency of improvement in Soviet-Japanese relations.

The Soviet approach to Japan remains unchanged. The Soviet people are in favor of building Soviet-Japanese relations on the basis of good-neighborliness, mutual trust, and reciprocal cooperation. The Soviet Union is convinced that the task to build such relations between the two countries is certainly attainable if both sides base themselves on existing reality.

It is hoped that this fact will be clearly understood by those who instigate this unfriendly propaganda campaign against the Soviet Union, which runs counter to the interests of the people of the two countries, as well as to the interests of peace and security in Asia.

PRAVDA COMMENTATOR ASSAILS 'TEAM SPIRIT' GAMES

PM121051 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Feb 86 First Edition p 5

[Sergey Tikhomirov "Commentator's Column": "A 'Jubilee' Provocation"]

[Text] More than 200,000 U.S. and South Korean servicemen, a large number of aircraft, ships, and other military hardware including nuclear submarines, are taking part in the "Team Spirit-86" maneuvers which opened Monday. Reportedly, in addition to units of the Pentagon's expeditionary (or rather occupation) corps permanently deployed south of the 38th parallel on the Korean peninsula, U.S. naval and air force task forces "stationed" at U.S. bases scattered throughout the vast Pacific region are also to be transferred there.

Washington and Seoul's current large-scale provocation is noteworthy for two reasons. Not just because the militarist "display" marks a jubilee -- the first "Team Spirit" maneuvers were held 10 years ago. The U.S.-South Korean war games clearly pursue the aim of putting the formula devised by the U.S. militarist alchemists, the so-called doctrine of "neoglobalism," to a practical test.

We know that, among other things, this doctrine makes provision for a considerable expansion of the spheres and scale of U.S. interference in the affairs of sovereign states, with the assistance of Washington's placemen. In so far as the Korean peninsula has long been defined as "a sphere of vital interests" for the United States, the Seoul regime has been chosen to play this role in this specific case. This is why "Team Spirit" (as the meaning of the name indicates) fits in perfectly with the new U.S. doctrine. The holding of these maneuvers is intended to infect other states in the region with the spirit of militarism.

Statements by the Pentagon's official spokesmen claiming that the maneuvers are merely intended to test the combat readiness of forces in the event that some kind of "emergency situation" arises, a term usually used by the United States to denote a "threat from the north," from the DPRK, are not likely to mislead anybody. The spuriousness of these statements is obvious.

It is the DPRK which has set an example of a truly constructive approach to reducing tension in the peninsula. The latest confirmation of Pyongyang's principled course toward creating an atmosphere of trust in the peninsula was the DPRK's unilateral pledge to refrain from holding large-scale military maneuvers as from 1 February this year, and also its appeal to South Korea to suspend maneuvers for the duration of the North-South talks.

The DPRK proposal accords with the peace-loving efforts of the socialist countries, and primarily the Soviet Union, which has put forward the idea of a comprehensive approach to resolving security problems in Asia. A positive reponse to these initiatives from Washington and Seoul could have contributed to the transformation of the Asia and Pacific region into a zone of peace and genuine good-neighborliness, a cause which is hampered precisely by the "Team Spirit" propagated during the current U.S.-South Korean maneuvers.

DPRK PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENUM

PM121215 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Feb 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Plenum Held"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Feb -- As the newspaper NODONG SINMUN reported today, a scheduled Workers Party of Korea (WPK) Central Committee plenum was held here 5 through 8 February under the chairmanship of Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK.

The plenum discussed the questions of speeding up scientific and technical progress in the country and reaching plan indicators for steel smelting. It was pointed out that the main direction of the technical revolution lies in updating the production base for the extraction and utilization of raw materials, fuel, and electric power, and modernizing the national economy by rapidly developing machine building, electronics, and automatics. It is planned to increase state appropriations for research in the science and technology sphere. The task has been set to expand economic cooperation with socialist and other countries and actively introducing progressive scientific and technical achievements.

It was pointed out at the plenum that, in order to boost the steel industry, a fundamental turnabout must be made in the development of its raw material base and work must be energetically developed to reconstruct and expand existing steel smelting capacities.

Kim Il-song made the concluding speech. The plenum adopted the corresponding resolutions.

The plenum examined an organizational issue. Hong Si-hak and Hong Song-nam were elected candidate members of the WPK Central Committee Politburo and Yi Kun-mo, Kim Hwan, and Kye Ung-tae were elected WPK Central Committee secretaries.

DRA PROTESTS IRANIAN LEADERSHIP'S 'INTERFERENCE'

PM121157 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Feb 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "DRA Foreign Ministry Protest"]

[Text] Kabul, 11 Feb--BAKHTAR reports that the Iranian charge d'affaires in the DRA has been summoned to the Afghan Foreign Ministry, where a protest was delivered to him.

According to Iranian press reports, a secret trip to the DRA by some "delegation" comprising Iranian religious figures and representatives of the Afghan counterrevolution ended recently. This "delegation," formed on orders from the top Iranian clergy, illegally infiltrated DRA territory in violation of the principles of good-neighborliness. The same sources revealed that it had been entrusted with creating a so-called "united Islamic front" in Afghanistan.

The DRA demands that the Iranian leadership immediately cease all types of interference and aggressive and provocative actions against the DRA. Otherwise, the DRA Government will be forced to take resolute measures with a view to stopping these hostile actions.

AUSTRIAN PARLIAMENTARIAN'S POSITION ON DRA SCORED

PM111659 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 8 Feb 86 First Edition p 3

[Article by Gennadiy Musayelyan: "'Amendment' to Bismarck"]

[Text] Bismarck once observed that a politician can lie with an easy conscience in three cases -- before elections, in wartime, and after the hunt. A considerable amount of water has flowed under the bridge since then. Some political figures have obviously decided that the idea expressed by the "Iron Chancellor" has clearly become out-dated. And, therefore, one can lie on other occasions without any pangs of conscience.

A clear example is provided by the conjectures with which F. Ermacora, deputy of the Austrian Parliament, addressed an anti-Afghan conference. This conference was recently organized in Vienna by the opposition Austrian People's Party.

Let us say outright that Ermacora's speeches had exactly the same effect as an irritating, worn-out record. He gave it a spin in May last year at a session of a UN commission, speaking on "human rights." And what didn't he say! A stream of phantasmagoria about cruel repressions by the DRA authorities and the limited Soviet troop contingent which is in that country at their request, a eulogy to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries, who have been named "fighters for their faith," maxims on their "profound morality," "loyalty to Islam," and so forth.

What can be said on this score? False statements of this kind have been made in the West on many occasions, but each time their effect has been equal to a burst soap bubble. Fewer and fewer people believe these old wive's tales which are not reinforced by any facts. The world fully knows that the monstrous atrocities in Afghanistan are by no means perpetrated by Afghan soldiers and the Soviet servicemen who have come to their aid, but by dushman bands. During the years of people's power the enemies of the revolution have destroyed 1,814 school buildings, 31 hospitals, 906 peasant cooperatives, hundreds of trucks, 14,000 kilometers of telephone lines and the power transmission network, and so forth. The total damage inflicted on the country amounts to more than 35 billion afghanis.

At the end of last year alone, a number of criminal terrorist acts were committed which aroused deep indignation in all honest people. A civil airliner with 52 passengers on board was shot down by a dushman "surface to air" missile, and dushmans organized explosions at Kabul airport and at Kabul Polytechnic Institute. Dozens of people were killed and injured as a result. Such acts of sabotage as the explosion of a grenade in the ("Dar-ul-Khefaz") religious academy and in a hotel for pilgrims in Mazar-e Sharif, and the bombardment of the courtyard of a mosque in Herat founded in the 13th century -- one of the mosques most revered by Afghan muslims -- can hardly be counted as an asset for the "defense of Islam." Thousands of believers and hundreds of representatives of the clergy have perished from the dushmen terror and 254 mosques have been destroyed. During the last 4 years alone the DRA Government has spent $5.5 million to restore these mosques.

If the enemy cannot kill with bullets or shells, he tries poison. The poisonous lie is also a weapon. It was precisely to this poison that one (Yanata), chairman of one of the anti-Afghan organizations founded in Austria, resorted when speaking at the conference. He wept crocodile tears over the act that more and more peasants are taking up arms and joining the detachments in defense of the revolution. "This means," (Yanata) said, "that hard working Afghan peasants, in particular, are being deprived of the opportunity to work the land."

It is difficult to cite an example of greater hypocrisy! Before the revolution, 73 percent of all plots of land suitable for cultivation belonged to feudal lords and landowners, while the remaining 27 percent was allocated among 1.5 million peasant families. Approximately 500,000 rural workers were totally without land. Today more than 312,000 families have already received land free of charge. And a program of measures to continue the reform has been developed. It envisages allocating land to another 80,000 familes. The people's power sells fertilizers and seed at favorable prices and rents equipment.

"The masters in our country are the working people," said the gray-haired Abdul Ghani, with whom I chanced to meet in Kabul during the DRA National Fatherland Front Congress. "The land reform and liberation from old tax debts are of great significance for millions of peasants. We ardently support the formation of the National Fatherland Front and actively participate in its work. At present things are not easy for us," Abdul continued. "The imperialists and dushmans want to commit the Afghan land to the flames and once again render us dumb and without rights. We work in the fields by day, and at night we defend the revolution with weapons in our hands. Although I am already an old man, as long as I have keen sight my rifle butt will not quiver on my shoulder. I have three sons. They are all serving in the army, defending the honor and freedom of the fatherland. However difficult it may be for us peasants, we always remember: The revolution needs bread. The state has given me 3 jeribs of land, and a good wheat crop has been gathered from it. And I am not the only one..."

In whose voice did the participants in the Vienna anti-Afghan conference sing? In the voice of the United States, its NATO allies, and local Asian reactionaries waging an undeclared war against the DRA. It was Washington that allocated $470 million this year in aid for the Afghan counterrevolution and Washington that demands that Pakistan step up its aggressive actions against the republic, actions in which, as the London newspaper DAILY TELEGRAPH writes, Americans who fought in Vietnam participate.

The Hong Kong journal FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW recently made this curious statement: "If the Americans, Chinese, and Pakistanis wished to invest as much energy in peaceful negotiations as they put into kindling this war (in Afghanistan), we could have a peaceful settlement tomorrow." But Washington has no desire for a political settlement.

This opinion grows stronger with every passing day. And consequently, there is no way -- other than impudence -- to explain the conclusion drawn by Ermacora regarding the USSR's alleged reluctance to settle the Afghan problem by political means.

The report on the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva and on the international situation with which M.S. Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, addressed the 4th Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th Convocation, stresses: "The Soviet Union consistently works for a political settlement of the situation surrounding Afghanistan. We are in favor of friendly, neighboring Afghanistan being an independent, nonaligned state, and in favor of the establishment of a regime of guaranteed noninterference in Afghanistan's affairs. The question of the withdrawal of Soviet troops from that country will also thereby be resolved."

PRAVDA INTERVIEWS NEW DRA GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

PM061231 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Feb 86 First Edition p 4

[Special correspondents V. Okulov, V. Shurygin report under the rubric "Our Interviews": "The Social Base Is Widening"]

[Text] Kabul, February -- Our interviewees are well known people in Afghanistan. They have only recently taken important posts in the Council of Ministers. But before introducing them to our readers, let us explain the situation in a few words.

A fundamental principle of the new approach to widening the social base of revolutionary power in Afghanistan proclaimed by the People's Democratic Party is real participation in all state organs by nonparty people -- political allies from various strata of society. We talked to some of the new people who have been brought into the country's leadershp.

We introduce Abdul Wahed Sorabi, doctor of economics, member of the DRA Revolutionary Council and minister of state for cultural and social issues. The new statesmen of this rank, while not heading an apparatus, are members of the cabinet and give advice to its chairman, doing much to determine the country's policy.

Sorabi's grandfather, a villager, had a plot of land in Ghazni Province. His father was a minor state employee, and the 59-year-old doctor of economics himself is one of the few representatives of the intelligentsia among the Hazaras -- probably the most oppressed ethnic group in prerevolutionary Afghanistan.

After graduating from high school brilliantly, Sorabi continued his education at the school of world trade in Vienna. He was dean of the Kabul University economics faculty. A very experienced specialist, he was minister of planning under Zahir Shah.

How does he assess the PDPA's policy aimed at widening the social base of the revolution?

"It is a reasonable, realistic policy," Dr Sorabi answers with conviction. "After all, we live in the real world, not an ideal world. The PDPA takes into account the particular features of a national democratic revolution in a technically backward country where more than 90 percent of the population were illiterate, where age-old traditions are strong, and where the forces of imperialism and reaction are waging an undeclared war against the people's power. The new approach is new only in practice, not in theory. Its main features were formulated in the Basic Principles of the DRA. I am confident that if we proceed realistically without forcing the pace, the revolutionary process will develop effectively."

Dr Sorabi is deputy chairman of the recently formed Central Council of the Hazara working people -- an organization intended to defend the tribesmen's interests and widely involve the Hazaras in the process of the renewal and national rebirth of the country . We asked him how the revolution has changed the Hazaras' lives.

[Sorabi] Throughout Afghanistan's history my industrious people have been subjected to oppression and exploitation. To this day you can see carts carring heavy loads in the streets of Kabul -- pulled by Hazaras. The proverb "He who has been bitten by a snake fears even a coil of rope" is about us -- the Hazaras have never expected anything good from the authorities. But now the times are changing. The revolution has proclaimed and seeks to ensure in practice not only legal, but actual equality for all the peoples of Afghanistan. The Hazaras have felt for the first time that the PDPA and the government are concerned about their problems. It is noteworthy that DRA Prime Minister Soltan Ali Keshtmand is a Hazara by nationality. We look to the future with optimism.

We asked the minister his opinion about the state of the DRA's economy.

[Sorabi] Ensuring peace and security in the country is the main national problem whose resolution directly affects the economy's development. All the same, despite the tremendous difficulties imposed by the **underclared** war, tangible results have been achieved -- the level of production of industrial output has passed the prerevolutionary level. The Soviet Union's effective assistance helps to a great extent to stabilize the economy.

The problems of the country's economic life are the sphere of interest of our other interviewee. Fazel Khan Khalekyar is minister of state for economic and financial issues. He is from a family of intellectuals and was born in Herat in 1934. After receiving economic education at Kabul University, he became one of the main experts on banking and credit. Formerly he was a deputy minister of finance and provincial governor. He has represented Afghanistan on international banks.

[Fazel Khan Khalekyar] "One of the aims of the undeclared war being waged against us by theforces of imperialism and regional reaction is to undermine Afghanistan's economy," the minister said. "Vast resources are diverted into opposing that war. The economic projects which were being built with the help of credits from the International Reconstruction and Development Bank and the Asian Development Bank, particularly the Herat meat combine and electricity lines in Helmand Province, remained unfinished. They were deprived of technical assistance and finance. Without cooperation with the USSR it would be impossible to develop the country's economy. Our northern neighbor gives us help with materials and credits and in the construction of projects. We supply the traditional Afghan exports to the USSR."

Question: What is the role of the private sector in the economy ?

[Fazel Khan Khalekyar] It plays an important role in the DRA's economic life. Better use must be made of its potential. This is the aim of the revolutionary democratic states's policy. Businessmen and merchants have rich experience and must make their contribution to the national democratic revolution.

Question: Is a concrete machinery being developed for involving private capital in the country 's economy?

[Fazel Khan Khalekyar] The rights and powers of the economic consultative council have been extended. Businessmen, merchants, and landowners are represented among its elected personnel.

The question was raised at a council session of improving the legal basis for the establishment of mutually advantageous relations between national businessmen and the state within the framework of the mixed sector and on the basis of individual partnership. We are taking steps to eliminate the difficulties that exist in this matter and are improving the conditions for giving credit to the private sector of the economy and supply it with raw materials. The role of the of chamber of trade and industry in the country's economic life is increasing. The state's collaboration with craftmen's cooperatives is improving. In a word, work is in progress in the economy to help widen the social base of revolutionary power.

TASS REPORTS LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTIONS IN DRA

LD100937 Moscow TASS in English 0725 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, February 10 TASS -- "Elections to the local government bodies -- the councils of people's representatives have been held in Badakhshan, Balkh, Nangarhar, Nimruz, and Kabul Provinces as well as in the capital of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan", Veniamin Shurygin, PRAVDA's Kabul correspondent, writes in the newspaper today. "About 380 councils have been formed,with more than four thousand deputies elected to them".

"Analysing the course and results of the polling, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) points out a high turnout of voters. Regarding the holding of the elections as an important political campaign to broaden the social basis of the April Revolution, the Political Bureau of the PDPA Central Committee is calling on the working people to elect to the government bodies the most authoritative persons who are capable of leading the masses to the solution of urgent problems and, first of all, the main of them -- ensure peace and security inside the country and in the region".

50 DIE IN AFGHAN 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY' CAMPS

PM101047 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 7 Feb 86 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Guards of Pushtun Tribes. Dushmans Being Rebuffed"]

[Text] Kabul, 6 Feb -- According to reports received here, Pushtun detachments have attacked two Afghan counterrevolutionary camps in the Kurram region. Approximately 50 dushmans were killed as a result of that operation. The headquarters of an anti-Afghan group trying to consolidate its hold with the help of the Pakistani military was blown up in the Parachinar region.

Pushtuns have held jirgahs (meetings) and demonstrations in various regions of the Khyber mountain pass. The BAKHTAR agency reports that the participants inajirgah in Kurram declared their firm support for the just struggle of the Pushtun Afridi and Shinwari tribes and demanded that the Pakistani military immediately cease its armed intervention in Khyber and that the counterrevolutionary gangs be driven out of the Pushtun tribes' zone of settlement.

Rallies with the participants of representatives of Pushtun tribes have been held in Afghanistan's Helmand Province. Their participants demanded that the Pakistani authorities immediately withdraw their troops from Khyber and declared their solidarity with the Pushtuns' struggle.

Commenting on the events in the Khyber region, the BAKHTAR agency points out that, by throwing thousands of soldiers, tanks, and aircraft against the Shinwari and Afridi tribes, the Islamabad regime has most flagrantly violated their traditional rights. Pushtun families have been forced to seek shelter from bloody repression in friendly Afghanistan.

The Islamabad rulers, the agency emphasizes, do not take a single step without consulting Washington. Killings of defenseless people and their expulsion from their homeland are being carried out with the U.S. Administration's knowledge and blessing.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REPORTS MASSACRE OF AFGHANS

PM071327 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Feb 86 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Bloody Crime"]

[Text] Delhi, 6 Feb -- The Indian weekly NEW AGE has reported a new bloody crime committed on Afghan soil by the counterrevolutionary rabble and CIA agents.

It happened in Helmand Province, where a dushman gang infiltrated the territory from Pakistan. In broad daylight they entered the small village of Yakhchal and carried out a bloody massacre. The bestial killers then drove the surviving women, old men, and children into the center of the village, where a film crew had previously taken up position. On a command from the "director" -- who was armed to the teeth -- the bandits, wearing Afghan Army uniforms, started shooting the entirely innocent people. Their deaths were coldly recorded on film and the leader of this monstrous movie-butchers' atrocity asked the dushmans to repeat the execution scene over and over. When not a single villager was left alive the bandits burned down all the houses.

Soon after the crime the name of the commander who ordered the killers to shoot the old men and children was discovered. It was not the first time that Michel Barry had carried out this dirty work at the instigation of his CIA masters, who needed "proof" at all costs of the nonexistent violence perpetrated against the peaceful population by Afghan soldiers. To that end Barry was repeatedly sent to the DRA with dushman gangs where his group made movie forgeries like the one concocted out of the blood and lives of the Yakhchal villagers.

BRIEFS

DRA SCIENCE PROTOCOL -- Kabul, February 10 TASS -- The U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences and the Academy of Sciences of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) have signed a protocol on cooperation in research in history. The document provides for an exchange of delegations of scientists, the training of future Afghan historians in Soviet higher schools, joint work to issue research papers in the field of the history of Afghanistan and Soviet-Afghan relations, the study of historic monuments kept at DRA's museums. Under the protocol, Soviet and Afghan specialists are to prepare and bring out a book on the political, economic and cultural ties between the two countries in 1919-1978. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0900 GMT 10 Feb 86 LD]

VOTE COUNTING CONTINUES IN PHILIPPINE ELECTIONS

Efforts To Avoid Confrontation

LD121921 Moscow TASS in English 1905 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Manila, February 12 TASS -- The special parliamentary commission continues its tally of official results of the presidential elections held in the Philippines on February 7. Today, the commission received ballot boxes with the summary results of the voting in 103 out of 140 cities and provinces of the country.

Political tensions are gradually abating. Classes resumed today at Manila's educational institutions. The order on the maintenance of the troops' enhanced alert, which was issued for the period of elections, was cancelled. Addressing a press conference here, Ferdinand Marcos, head of state, stressed that the governemnt exerts maximum effort to avoid confrontation. He said that if the National Assembly announces with a victor on the strength of the election returns, he will set up a supreme consultative body at the government to include in its composition representatives of the opposition led by C. Aquino

Filipinos Condemn 'Interference'

LD121908 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Report by correspondents Vladimir Pasko and Aleksandr Redchenko on Philippine presidential election]

[Text] [Pasko] It has been reported from Manila that the state of enhanced combat readiness for the Philippine Armed Forecs was lifted and classes in all of the country's educational establishments were resumed. These classes were postponed during the presidential elections. The tallying of election results, which was broken off yesterday, has resumed in the Philippine National Assembly. Reports are expected to reach the assembly from 74 provinces, 56 towns, and 10 districts of greater Manila. By this morning, the results from 103 towns and provinces had been received. We have a report from our correspondent in Manila, Aleksandr Redchenko.

[Redchenko] The counting of the votes cast for the presidential candidates is being complicated by the scattered nature of the over 80,000 polling stations in the Philippines, which is called the country of 7,000 islands. Speaking at a press conference yesterday, the Philippine President, Marcos, once again urged the people to be calm, maintain order and avoid the ourbreak of any incidents.

The official results of the Philippine presidential elections will be announced by the National Assembly when the votes have been counted from all the constituencies and polling stations. The local mass media continues to cite facts about interference in the Philippines' internal affairs by the United States. Distorting the true state of affairs in the country and exacerbating an unpleasant atmosphere over the process of the conduct of the elections, U.S. propaganda is even striving to put psychological pressure on National Assembly members. The crude interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state is giving rise to indignation among various sections of the Philippine public. In the last few days there have been large-scale demonstrations and meetings in Manila and other towns in the country in which the participants have sharply condemned the U.S.'s great power policy and demanded an end to U.S. interference in the affairs of the Philippine Republic.

[Pasko] Continuing with this subject, the AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE has reported a speech by the U.S. President at a press conference in Washington during which he emphasized the importance of the U.S. bases in the Philippines to the United States. The desire to maintain them, in view of growing protests by the Philippine people over the U.S. military presence, may, in many ways, explain Washington's increasing attention to the outcome of the elections in that country.

U.S., BRITAIN EXERT PRESSURE ON NEW ZEALAND

LD016300 Moscow TASS in English 1201 GMT 6 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, February 6 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Chekhonin writes:

"Rainbow is unsinkable," says the legend on the badge of the Greenpeace environm nta-list and anti-nuke organization, which has set out to have France stop its nuclear tests at Mururoa atoll in Polynesia. Men, women and children participating in mass demonstrations in New Zealand nowadays demand a ban on calls by U.S. nuclear-armed ships at the ports of the country. Time will tell if the anti-nuclear aspirations of millions of people in the South Pacific will come true. But nowadays Washington and its allies are doing whatever they can to kill the hopes of the population of the region for a nuclear-free future. This is exemplified by London's recent decision to play the role of Washington's Trojan horse.

The well-connected Australian newspaper AGE reports that in the middle of February Admiral John Fieldhouse, chief of defence staff of Great Britain, will pay a visit to New Zealand. The visit is intended to step up pressure on Wellington to make it revise its anti-nuclear stand.

The Government of New Zealand has submitted to parliament a draft bill banning calls by U.S. nuclear-armed warships at New Zealand ports.

The Australian newspaper is most probably right. British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has more that once fumed against New Zealand's anti-nuclear policy and London has already announced that a task group of British warships will be dispatched to the Pacific this year.

Admiral Fieldhouse's visit and the dispatch of British warships to the Pacific can be viewed, and with good reason, as the Tories' attempt to make a contribution to the U.S. campaign of blackmail and pressure on New Zealand.

This pressure is explained most probably by Washington's fear of the "domino effect." The U.S. Administration is afraid that New Zealand's example will be followed by other countries. If this happens, Washington reasons, the U.S. nuclear forces will have to withdraw from other regions the peoples of which have long been opposed energetically to the dubious honour of being nuclear hostages to the USA. That is why London has been asked to bang its nuclear fist on the table.

BRIEFS

RADIO BROADCASTS IN LAOS -- Until recently radio programs were broadcast by lower-capacity transmitters of obsolete design from Vientiane and provincial centers of the country. Now the national radio of the Lao People's Democratic Republic broadcasts using a new, medium range radio transmitter, with a capacity fo 150 KW, an a 280 meter antenna, one of the highest in Southeast Asia, the voice of Vientiane is now audible in the most far-flung corners of the country. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 30 Jan 86 LD]

VOSS ATTENDS PARLIAMENTARIANS' SESSION IN WARSAW

LD122345 Moscow TASS in English 2308 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] Warsaw, February 12 TASS -- A wide-ranging exchange of views on cooperation between the parliamentarions of fraternal countries in the struggle for peace, disarmament and development of parliamentary contacts is now under way at a consultative meeting of the leaders of the parliamentary groups of socialist states. The meeting which opened here today is being attended by representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, the DPRK, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and Czechoslovakia. Much attention at the meeting is being given to matters of preparation for the forthcoming 75th conference of the Interparliamentary Union which is to be held in Mexico.

Roman Malinowski, marshal of the Polish Sejm, made a speech at the meeting, pointing out the exceptional importance of the programme, which has been put forward in the statement dated January 15 by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, for full elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons before the year 2000.

The Soviet leader's proposals create immense opportunities for ensuring a peaceful future for the planet. They should not be missed. The radical programme aimed at ridding the world of the weapons of mass destruction is particularly close to socialist countries. It meets the interests of the whole of mankind. Roman Malinowski also emphasized the importance of a number of major documents of the Soviet parliament aimed at strengthening peace and security.

The participants in consultative meeting were received today by Tadeusz Porebski, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party (PUWP). He acquainted the guests with the socio-political and economic position of the country and with the course of preparation for the Tenth Congress of the PUWP.

On behalf of the participants in the meeting, Avgust Voss, the leader of the Soviet delegation, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, expressed gratitude to the hosts of the Warsaw meeting. He emphasized the importance of cooperation between the parliamentarians of socialist countries in the struggle for peace and disarmament.

PRAVDA CITES HONECKER PRAISE FOR ARMS PROPOSAL

PM121059 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Feb 86 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Broad Approval"]

[Text] Berlin, 10 Feb -- The program to totally eliminate nuclear weapons everywhere, which was put forward in the Statement by M.S. Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, has found broad approval and support in the GDR, and also among the international public. This was stated by E. Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, at a conference of the Berlin SED district organizaton held here. The bold and constructive Soviet peace initiatives provide a historic chance to save mankind from a nuclear catastrophe and ensure the world's peaceful future. To use this opportunity is the command of reason, the GDR leader notes. It in essential to bring about a radical improvement in the international situation and reliably ensure the peoples' security in the spirit of the Soviet-U.S. accords reached in Geneva.

E. Honecker stressed that the development of good-neighborly relations between European states in the spheres of politics, the economy, culture, science, and technology is in the peoples' interests. Noting the responsibility of both German states -- the GDR and the FRG -- for the fate of peace on the continent, the GDR leader spoke in favor of neither the GDR nor the FRG participating in the militarization of space under any pretext and neither German state taking any steps in the period of negotiations between the USSR and the United States that could complicate these negotiations, By decisively dissociating itself from the SDI program, he stressed, the FRG could make its own contribution to the success of talks between the USSR and the United States.

HUNGARY HAILS SOVIET DISARMAMENT PROGRAM

PM121137 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Feb 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "High Assessment"]

[Text] Budapest, 11 Feb -- The Soviet Union's constructive, concrete initiatives, put forward in the statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, are of exceptionally great significance in ensuring mankind's peaceful future. They are directed toward the elimination of nuclear arms, the prevention of the militarization of outer space, and the general and complete destruction of chemical weapons. This is spoken of in a statement issued here by the Hungarian National Assembly Foreign Affairs Commission.

The Soviet proposals, the document notes, take account of the security interests of all interested parties. They offer a good opportunity for the phased, fair resolution of the problems which exist and for the elaboration of compromise solutions at international disarmament forums.

The Hungarian National Assembly Foreign Affairs Commission fully supports and approves the large-scale disarmament program put forward by the USSR. All realistically minded politicians and the world's peace-loving forces must do everything to promote the realization of concrete measures aimed at strengthening international security and eliminating nuclear weapons, the statement stresses.

HUNGARIAN TRADE UNION PRESIDENT WRITES IN TRUD.

PM111415 Moscow TRUD in Russian 8 Feb 86 p 3

[Article by Sandor Gaspar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and president of the Hungarian National Trade Union Council: "The Road to the Future"]

[Text] The 25th Hungarian Trade Unions Congress Begins 14 February. It will sum up the results of the trade unions' activity in the last 5 years and, on the basis of the decisions of the 13th MSZMP Congress, will define the tasks and main avenues of development of the trade union movement through 1990.

In the course of socialist building Hungarian working people have achieved considerable successes and the most important human assets have been realized: the right to work, full employment, universal social insurance, compulsory secondary education, free medical services. Moreover, every Hungarian citizen has equal opportunities for social advancement.

People look to the future with confidence. However, in our movement forward we have exhausted the potential of extensive development. Further growth now entails great difficulties. These also arise from the fact that the cost of Hungarian articles on the world market has fallen and the relationship between export and import prices continues to deteriorate.

We face the task of reorganizing the Hungarian economy. It is necessary to create a technically highly developed national economic machine that would be efficient and serve as a base for the implementation of our social objectives. This work is very complex and large-scale in every respect. It requires not only consistency, but also flexibility in choosing the best options for a rapid national economic upsurge.

That is why, in accordance with our specific conditions, we are carrying out various experiments and introducing all kinds of innovations which we believe will promote the growth of economic efficiency. Thus we have increased the autonomy of enterprises, introduced a system of electing economic leaders, organized small businesses [predprinimatelskiye khozyaystva] under the strict control of state organs in many spheres of the national economy, and set up workers' teams at plants to fulfill production targets after the working day.

The fulfillment of the 7th 5-Year Plan is of special significance in our people's life. If we achieve it, there will be a radical change in the entire national economic machinery and in the improvement of living and working conditions for all the people. But the implementation of these tasks depends on how we uncover our potential and whether we make good use of resources and reserves. The working class and all the working people of Hungary are fully determined to overfulfill the targets set. Then, during the following 5-year plan, we will be able to complete a stage of socioeconomic development which will enable us to realize many of socialism's great intentions.

The fulfillment of the 7th 5-Year Plan tasks is the main aim of Hungarian trade unions. That is why we have elaborated a trade union program of action which will promote the successful implementation of plan targets. Thus trade union organizers centrally and locally are now concentrating their attention on increasing efficiency, responsibility, and initiative in all sectors of work. To work better, more economically, and more rationally in order to more rapidly create the necessary base to satisfy the working people's justified requirements -- that is our main task. In order to carry it out we are mobilizing the efforts of millions of workers, peasants, and employees.

Trade union organs support any efforts to improve production efficiency and use their resources to help implement any initiative which contributes to increasing the country's economic might. They devote special attention to the observance of order, the strengthening of discipline, and the enhancement of the level of organization and assiduousness. The trade unions direct their efforts toward technical development and the creation of highly profitable production.

In the course of the precongress report and election campaign, when shortcomings in our development were discussed, the working people not infrequently asked: Where were the trade unions and what was their stance? A fair question. Under socialism, no question which concerns problems of the national economy and people's living and working conditions can be resolved without the trade unions. Thus the Hungarian trade unions take part in the elaboration of economic decisions and put forward amendments where necessary. Sometimes this is not easy to do, but it must be done. Vladimir Ilich Lenin himself warned of the difficulties of this position on the party of the trade unions. After all, the effectiveness of both the functions of trade unions is put to the test.

It is the pride and honor of the fraternal countries' trade unions that their experience of activity under the conditions of socialism confirms that they cope successfully with this complex mission and help to strengthen the moral and political foundations of the new society.

However, there are still shortcomings in the activity of Hungarian trade union organs. Their work is often of a bureaucratic nature and the democratic nature of our domestic life and links with ordinary members are not sufficiently manifested. It is no longer enough to adhere to old forms and methods. It is necessary to seek new, more expedient solutions even when this entails great difficulties. Ultimately, the vitality of each initiative will indicate what level the economy has reached.

One important task facing the Hungarian trade unions is the further development of labor competition and the enhancement of the role of socialist labor teams. The methods we use do not bear fruit everywhere. They must be changed. In our view, the working people must be granted still greater autonomy in socialist competition and we should take care to ensure that they are better informed and that all the conditions are created for the realization of the aims of competition. Trade union leaders and the working people themselves are to an equal degree responsible for its results. We therefore consider it the trade unions' task to develop at the workplaces an atmosphere in which a creative mood, conscientious work, and efforts made in the interests of the entire collective are recognized and valued. At Hungarian enterprises this is indeed the spirit in which socialist competition takes place for the most part. But there are serious defects: Not infrequently, competition is allowed to take its course and is purely formal, and the results are not publicized.

Another important sphere of activity for the Hungarian trade unions is concern for those who have embarked on a well-earned rest. We seek to achieve a situation where enterprises take on full responsibility for the future of that section of the population. But not the least important thing is for more attention to be devoted to elderly parents by their children and families, and without any administrative coercion. Those who did not take care of their relatives do not merit the respect of the collective or the recognition of society. That is the trade unions' principled stance.

The Hungarian working people are prepared to realize the historic goals set by the 13th party congress. They support all efforts to consolidate the results achieved and accelerate socialist development. We have reserves. They include the better utilization of three-shift production, the improvement of the organization of labor, and the modernization of technology and the entire technical level of enterprises. Saving materials, raw materials, and energy must become an integral part of work.

The struggle for a better future, the struggle against everything obsolete -- these are the daily slogans of Hungarian working people. Today we seek the paths to tomorrow and develop the methods of future social and economic development. Our country is poor in natural resources. Therefore our main reserves are labor enthusiasm, knowledge, and political and professional competence. Economic growth is also inseparably linked to the improvement of cultural, ideological, and political work.

We have no possibility of building socialism according to formulas prepared beforehand. And indeed, no such formulas exist. In order to create a developed socialist society, it is necessary, together with mighty working people's power, to have a conscious socialist attitude toward social ownership, and there is also a need for spiritual values to be reflected in people's thoughts and actions. In this most important work we are constantly aware of the all-around support of the party and state.

The leading force of our society, the MSZMP, determines the trade unions' activity. That is one of the main conditions for the successful development of Hungary's trade union movement.

Together with the working people of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and with the world's progressive forces, Hungarian trade unions participate actively in the struggle for peace and against the nuclear arms race. They resolutely support the Soviet Union's new peace initiatives set forth in the statement of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The Hungarian trade unions are active, consistent supporters of the widening and deepening of cooperation with the socialist countries' fraternal organizations. The Soviet trade unions' experience is particularly important to us.

In the interests of accelerating socioeconomic development, the CPSU is today implementing measures of international significance. They will have a substantial influence on trade union work methods. Hungarian working people are following with exceptionally great interest the changes taking place in the USSR, in which the Soviet trade unions play a great role. In our activity we have always used the rich experience of the trade unions of the USSR and the other socialist countries.

We are proud of our results, but we also realistically see that we have not yet achieved all the foundations of the socialist society which V.I. Lenin elaborated and scientifically substantiated. We therefore plan and execute our every step in a way as to move precisely in that direction. That is the principled approach with which the Hungarian trade unions approach their main event -- their 25th congress.

BRIEFS

POLISH FRIENDSHIP PROTOCOL -- A protocol on cooperation between the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society and the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society for this year has been signed in Warsaw. The document emphasizes that the activity of friendship societies of the two countries, which is aimed at further strengthening of Soviet-Polish all-around cooperation, this year will be carried out under the sign of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 10th PZPR Congress. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 11 Feb 86 LD]

FRG TRADE UNION DELEGATION VISITS USSR

PM121151 Moscow TRUD in Russian 12 Feb 86 p 3

[Unattributed report: "At Invitation of AUCCTU"]

[Text] A delegation of the German Trade Union Federation [DGB] (FRG), headed by L. Zimmermann, member of the DGB Executive Committee, is in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the AUCCTU.

A talk was held with S.A. Shalayev, AUCCTU chairman, in the course of which the sides exchanged information on trade union activity in the USSR and the FRG and discussed some questions of developing Soviet-West German trade union ties. The Soviet side stressed the significance of the new proposals put forward in the statement by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary. AUCCTU Secretary L.A. Zemlyannikova participated in the talk.

The DGB delegation met with cultural figures and board members of the Central House of Arts Workers and also visited the Lenin Komsomol Motor Vehicle Plant's Palace of Culture, where it was acquainted with trade union activity to organize amateur creative work by working people and with cultural and educational work. The guests from the FRG will also visit Donetsk and Tbilisi.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA INTERVIEWS WILLI BRANDT

PM121137 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 12 February in its First Edition carries on page 5 a 1,500-word interview with Willi Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany and chairman of the Socialist International, by F. Markov, APN correspondent in the FRG. The interview is entitled "W. Brandt: Learning To Live Together," is carried under the rubric "Europe -- Our Common Home," and has no dateline. Brandt gives his party's views on the recent Soviet disarmament program and echoes the international call for new thinking in the nuclear age. Brandt supports Gorbachev's call for an end to the arms race, criticizes plans to militarize space, and agrees that the resources saved by disarmament could be channeled into economic and social development. Brandt ends by outlining measures to strengthen international security, including improved Soviet-U.S. relations and the removal of medium-range nuclear weapons from Europe.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON SOLUTION TO CYPRUS PROBLEM

PM121615 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Feb 86 First Edition p 5

[Boris Kotov "Commentator's Column": "A Solution Is Possible"]

[Text] A meeting is currently being held in Athens between President S. Kyprianou of Cyprus, Greek President K. Sartzetakis, and Greek Prime Minister A. Papandreou. Its participants welcomed the USSR's recent proposal "Principles for a Cyprus Settlement and Ways of Achieving It," describing it as a "constructive and positive" proposal that opens up the way to a peaceful settlement of the Cyprus question.

The urgent need for such a settlement is eloquently manifested by the recently exacerbated situation both in the Mediterranean region in general and Cyprus in particular.

The Cyprus problem, in the words of a foreign newspaper, is the "festering wound" of the eastern Mediterranean. Indeed, for more than a quarter of a century now, since the formation in 1960 of the independent Republic of Cyprus, imperialist intrigues have been woven around this small island situated in an important strategic position.

The United States and NATO strive to perpetuate the split in the country and turn Cyprus into their own military-strategic springboard, an "unsinkable aircraft carrier." The attempts by the United States and its NATO allies to get their hands on Cyprus have been noticeably stepped up in recent weeks.

There is a strengthening conviction both on Cyprus itself and among the states of the world community that a Cyprus settlement will only be viable if it is reached through collective efforts on the part of all interested parties and is based on the definite principles minutely elaborated in the Soviet proposals. They envisage, in particular, that the Republic of Cyprus remain an independent, autonomous, territorially integral, and united state, and that its sovereignty embrace the entire territory of the island without exception. The questions of the Cypriot state's internal makeup, including the possibility of the creation of a federation, must be resolved peacefully by Greek and Turkish Cypriots themselves.

The demilitarization of the island's territory is an indispensable condition for a settlement. Its use by other states for military purposes is impermissible. Finally, the Cyprus question must be resolved within the UN framework by convening a representative international conference on Cyprus for that purpose.

The Cypriot newspaper KHARAVYI calls the Soviet initiative an important and portentious step. Yes, that is so, because it proposes a realistic way of ensuring a cardinal solution to the Cyprus problem in the interests of all Cypriots and the cause of peace in the Mediterranean.

ITALIAN COMMUNIST LEADER PRAISES ARMS PROPOSALS

LD101853 Moscow TASS in English 1711 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] Rome, February 10 TASS -- Alessandro Natta, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party, has stressed the importance of the Soviet peace initiatives formulated in the statement of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev.

In an interview with the newspaper L'UNITA he pointed out the special importance of the Soviet proposal to remove altogether from the European Continent nuclear medium-range missiles. A. Natta pointed out that the USSR attached major importance to the role played by Europe in the disarmament process. In his opinion, West European countries can become a reliable political and economic partner of socialist countries.

He said that the policy of the Washington administration pursued in the interests of the militaristic forces led to the aggravation of contradictions in relations between the U.S. and its European allies and came up against the growing opposition throughout the world. A. Natta underlined that the attention of the world was centered around the Soviet foreign policy initiatives.

Natta Interviewed on Visit

For an interview with PCI Secretary General Alessandro Natta covering his visit to Moscow and his talks with Soviet officials, including with General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, that was carried in Milan L'UNITA in Italian on 9 February, please see the Italy section of the 13 February Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

SPANISH NATO REFERENDUM DISCUSSED, DEBATED

IZVESTIYA Report

PM061051 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Feb 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Vernikov dispatch: "Spain: Referendum Set"]

[Text] Madrid — A referendum on the question of Spain's NATO membership, which has provoked an animated political debate in the country over the more than 3 years that the Socialists have been in power, is planned for 12 March this year. This became known 31 January at the end of a session of the country's Council of Ministers. The formulation of the question submitted for general discussion is also known.

As A. Guerra, the country's deputy prime minister, declared at a press conference, "the cabinet of ministers hopes that the people will support and understand the new stand taken by the government, which considers Spain's continued NATO membership important for its national interests." True, he also emphasized here the government's obligations stemming from this stand, which it guarantees to fulfill and which, incidentally, are already known to the Spanish: the preservation of the country's nuclear-free status, nonparticipation on NATO's military structures, and the gradual reduction of the U.S. presence in Spain.

The voting paper during the referendum will set forth this political platform of the government, and only then will the question itself, which must be answered, follow: "Do you agree that Spain should remain in the North Atlantic alliance on the terms set by the government?"

This is how the Spanish Socialists' original promise to "withdraw the country from the aggressive NATO military bloc by a simple majority of votes in parliament or as the result of a nationwide referendum" has been transformed. Even though the Spanish Socialist Workers Party government is now asking for support for its quite different stand, nonetheless during the same press conference A. Guerra repeated F. Gonzalez' recent statement that "the will of the Spanish, voiced in the referendum, will be morally and politically binding on him, to be implemented." Immediately after A. Guerra's press conference and his optimistic protestations as to the possibility of both winning the referendum and upholding the three obligations expounded by him, the leaders of various political parties rejected such a scenario for the development of events in Spain, calling it a "smoke screen" and a "frivolous fantasy."

As already reported, the government sought to set the date of the referendum for a weekday and not a Sunday so as to secure the maximum turnout by the population, and so it happened. Long before the Council of Ministers decision, foreseeing such a variant, the right-wing opposition parties raised a ballyhoo about the fact that the loss of a work day by the country, which would cost the national economy 40 billion pesetas, as well as the 2 billion allocated for holding the referendum itself, is a luxury the country cannot afford. They will now try to fight the Socialists over this question within the walls of the Congress of Deputies (the lower chamber of the Spanish parliament). The latter is to approve the government's decision during a debate scheduled for 4 February on questions of foreign policy and national security.

In short, the parliamentary debate on foreign policy, to be held from 4 through 6 February, promises to be heated. Particularly as 1 of these 3 days will be entirely devoted to the referendum. As a popular Spanish television commentator joked, an unusual parliamentary bullfight is expected.

Surguchev Commentary

LD071319 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 7 Feb 86

[Igor Surguchev commentary]

[Text] Debates on the socialist government's foreign and defense policy have ended in the Cortez, the Spanish Parliament. The Cortez has approved the Gonzalez cabinet's decision on the staging of a nationwide referendum on 12 March on the question of the country's membership in NATO. The government's position on this issue was also approved by the votes of the deputies of the ruling party, which has a solid majority in parliament. Here is a Mayak commentary.

During the debates Prime Minister Gonzalez once again reaffirmed that his government is in favor of maintaining Spain's membership in the North Atlantic bloc, and claimed that such a policy is in the best interests of safeguarding the country's security. At the same time, the socialist cabinet is trying to sweeten the bitter pill it has offered the Spanish public, having renounced its previous anti-Nato course. Gonzalez is now promising not to try to secure Spain's inclusion in NATO's military structure, to prevent the deployment of nuclear weapons in the country and to reduce the U.S. military presence on Spanish soil.

All these promises are designed to dampen serious opposition to Spain's membership in the Atlantic alliance. NATO's opponents lately have once again been making loud noises, organizing large-scale demonstrations in a number of towns in the country. Despite an increased propaganda campaign by the Atlanticists, many Spaniards are convinced that non-participation in military-political blocs is the most reliable way of safeguarding Spain's security, its sovereignty and the opportunity of working effectively in the international arena in the interests of detente.

Arguments in favor of the country's withdrawal from the North Atlantic bloc are weighty and convincing. But the government and right-wing pro-NATO circles are brainwashing the population in an ever more intensive and refined way. And it seems as if they have had some success. A recent public opinion poll in Spain shows a certain shift to a mood which is favorable to the Atlanticists. It is hard to say at the moment how accurately the results of the polls reflect the correlation of forces between NATO's opponents and supporters. But one thing is clear: the struggle in the coming referendum will be a very acute one. There is also no doubt that Spanish Communists, left-wing trade union circles and all Spain's progressive, peace-loving public, in the time remaining before the plebiscite, will make every effort to ensure that its results reflect the negative attitude of the majority of Spaniards to the militarist alliance which is ruled by the United States.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA VIEWS NORWAY'S NATO INVOLVEMENT

PM121703 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Feb 86 First Edition p 3

[Article by Lieutenant Colonel Yu. Soldatenko under the rubric "Pertinent Notes": "Masking Dangerous Plans"]

[Text] Norway once made its membership in the aggressive NATO bloc conditional on its so-called "base" and "nuclear" policy. Its thrust was the nondeployment of foreign troops and nuclear weapons on the country's territory in peace time. However, subsequently, under pressure from Washington, the Norwegian ruling circles gradually departed further and further from the principles of their "base" and then their "nuclear" policy.

This was reaffirmed yet again in the recent interview given to the newspaper AFTENPOSTEN by General Bull-Hansen, commander in chief of the Norwegian Armed Forces, and at his press conference for representatives of the Norwegian mass media. The general stated without beating around the bush that it is more essential than ever today to build up NATO's military presence in North Europe because in this region, particularly at sea, the correlation of forces has allegedly sharply changed in favor of the Soviet Union, as a result of which there has allegedly been an increase in the direct military threat to Norway from the USSR.

But General Bull-Hansen went no further than these unfounded assertions. This is understandable. It is hard to back up outright lies about the "threat from the USSR" with facts of any verisimilitude. At the same time reality attests that a threat to Nicaragua's security does exist. But it emanates exclusively from the United States and NATO.

Obediently following in the NATO militarist harness for many years, Norway has essentially now made its territory available without any restrictions to its bloc allies for aggressive preparations. Through various Norwegian ports and airfields heavy weaponry and combat equipment are being delivered to the country for the U.S. Marines expeditionary team and other NATO "reinforcements." For instance, dozens of 155 mm howitzers capable of using neutron warheads and thousands of tons of ammunition have now been stockpiled.

Norway's position in NATO's nuclear "set-up" -- Norwegian officials, although they are continuing to state that U.S. nuclear munitions will not be stockpiled in Norway in peace time, are nonetheless not only not ruling out the possibility of "inviting" to their territory foreign troops equipped with nuclear weapons but are even prepared to resort to the use of these weapons in a "crisis situation." The ground, naval, and air forces of the United States and its partners are using this country almost constantly for large-scale maneuvers which rehearse combat operations using conventional and nuclear means.

Despite protests from the public, U.S. and British ships with nuclear weapons on board have already made frequent "visits" to Norwegian shores and aircraft carrying nuclear weapons take part in NATO maneuvers on Norwegian territory. In addition, the network of radio navigation stations constructed on the Norwegian coastline and adjacent islands "feeds" appropriate information to U.S. surface ships and atomic submarines cruising the Atlantic with nuclear missiles targeted against the USSR. And to service the spy aircraft equipped with AWACS advance warning and control system, the Pentagon uses the Orland air base near the city of Trondheim. In the northern regions of Norway, near the borders with the USSR, a network of electronic espionage stations is in operation, collecting intelligence relating to Soviet warships and aircraft in the region of the Kola Peninsula and the Barents and White Seas. Routine control over these stations' activity is exercised not by the Norwegian but by the U.S. special services -- the National Security Agency and the CIA.

In his ornate expatiations about peace and the need to "strengthen security" in northern Europe, General Bull-Hansen did not even mention the new Soviet peace proposals for the total elimination of nuclear, chemical, and other weapons of mass annihilation throughout the world by the year 2000. It is perfectly clear to any unprejudiced person that no one will lose as a result of this program and everyone will gain. And the sooner this program begins to be implemented in practical deeds, the more secure life on our planet will become.

[Text] but you cannot call Bull-Hansen unprejudiced, however hard you try. He has done everything in his power to fulfill the social mandate of the West's military-industrial circles -- trying with the aid of an anit-Soviet force played out in front of journalists to lead his country's public as far as possible from approving the specific Soviet proposals. Instead, he is trying to throw them a portion of the latest stories about the mythical "Soviet military threat," "the hand of Moscow," and so forth. It is not disarmament the Soviet Union is calling for, he says, but only "the expansion of the presence of the NATO allied naval forces, above all by means of the U.S. Navy and partly by means of Britain, in the sea of Norway" which will help "maintain a low tension level in the region."

It should also be noted that the Norwegian ruling circles are seeking to avoid giving the United States and their other "senior colleagues" in the bloc a pretext for accusing Norway of being a disobedient pupil in the Atlantic class. The country has already earmarked nearly 50 million kroner for NATO's "Euromissile" program and was the first NATO member to increase its military budget by more than 3 percent a year. But the general has decided to display his special zeal: Come on, dear compatriots, Bull Hansen demanded, put more money on the barrel head or he cannot guarantee anyone defense from the "Moscow threat" he himself has thought up or "the conservation of the required combat capability and the ability to fulfill the tasks set the Norwegian Armed Forces" within the framework of NATO's demands.

The question arises: Is it fortuitous that north Europe has "suddenly" discovered "the Soviet military threats?" And precisely now that thanks to the latest Soviet peace initiatives there is a glimmer of hope for mankind of improving the international situation? Of course not. And General Bull-Hansen himself, in the heat of his anti-Soviet rhetoric, let the cat out of the bag: Without the existence of this threat neutralist trends will strengthen in the country with all ensuing political consequences."

That development of events is most undesirable for the NATO military-political leadership. After all, it is planning to expand militarist preparations on Norwegian territory still further. As we can see, these dangerous plans are also meeting with support from certain Norwegian circles. To conceal them from their people they are organizing propaganda shows like the anit-Soviet press conference held by General Bull-Hansen.

AL-'ATTAS DISCUSSES YEMEN SITUATION WITH PRESS

LD121509 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1445 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Aden, 12 Feb (TASS) -- Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist party [YSP], and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, speaking at a press conference here, touched on several problems concerning the domestic and political situation in the country. The YSP and the government, he said, will bring efforts to bear to overcome the consequences of January's events. We will strive to rebuild the YSP and strengthen its ideological, organizational, and political unity, as well as its ties with the masses.

Abu Bakr al-'Attas spoke highly of the friendly relations linking Democratic Yemen with countries of the socialist community. The South Yemen leader expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries for their help in restoring normal life in the country.

YSP OFFICIAL RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR

GF121736 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] Dr Yasin 'sa'id Nu'man, member of the YSP Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers has expressed his satisfaction with the development of relations between our country and the friendly Soviet Union, praising its unlimited support to our country. This took place during his meeting today with Soviet Ambassador in Aden Comrade Vladislav Pelrovich Zhukov. During the meeting he reviewed bilateral relations with the ambassador and the means to develop and bolster them. The meeting was attended by Comrade (Denar Karivrov), economic adviser at the Soviet Embassy in Aden.

ARISTOV MEETS WITH KUWAITI OIL MINISTER

PM121119 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Feb 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talk Held"]

[Text] A talk took place between B.I. Aristov, USSR minister of foreign trade, and 'Ali al-Khalifah al-Sabah, Kuwaiti minister of oil and industry. Questions of trade and economic relations between the two countries were examined and there was an exchange of opinions on the potential for their development. A. al-Marrash, Kuwaiti charge d'affaires in the USSR, took part in the talk.

TASS CITES IRAQI, IRANIAN BATTLE REPORTS

LD111828 Moscow TASS in English 1717 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] Baghdad, February 11 TASS -- Fierce fighting continued in the past 24 hours in the area of the border line river Shatt al-'Arab, says a communique of Iraq's High Military Command. Having arrested the enemy's advance, the Iraqi troops have been constantly attacking separate sections seized by the enemy during night time offensive. The Iranian side sustained large casualties and loses large volumes of equipment.

Minister of Culture and Information Latif Nusayyif Jasim [al-Dulaymi] refuted allegations of the Iranian side that the Iraqi island Umm al Rasas on the Shatt al-'Arab river and the port of Al-Faw on the Persian Gulf coast had been seized. The advancing Iranian units have been routed in the area east of Basra, the INA news agency reports.

The enemy lost thousands men as killed and wounded, large numbers of people were taken prisoner. Planes and helicopters of the Iraqi Air Force flew on more than 280 combat missions over the southern section of the front.

Iraq's Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz sent a message to the United Nations Security Council in connection with the Iranian offensive. Such actions, the document indicates, create a threat to Iraq's sovereignty and territorial integrity, to the sovereignty and security of all Persian Gulf states.

Nicosia, February 11 TASS -- according to reports of the IRNA news agency, Iranian troops in the past day crossed the border-line river Shatt al-'Arab and seized the Iraqi island Umm al Rasas where oil facilities are situated. They also seized the port of Al-Faw. Iranian units, IRNA notes, have now cut the Basra-Al-Faw route and are not far from the border of Kuwait. Large volume of tanks, armoured carriers, artillery guns and other military equipment were destroyed during the fighting, IRNA reports. Thousands of Iraqi servicemen were killed and wounded. The Iranian military command uses the aviation for the support and development of the offensive of its troops on the Iraqi territory.

ARAB COUNTRIES DEMAND UN SESSION ON GULF WAR

LD130500 Moscow TASS in English 0449 GMT 13 Feb 86

[Text] New York February 13 TASS -- A group of Arab countries have demanded an urgent meeting of the U.N. Security Council in connection with a dramatic escalation of hostilities on the Iran-Iraq front. In a letter to the council president representatives of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the Yemen Arab Republic, Tunisia, Jordan and Morocco as well as Iraq stressed that the situation as it stood represented a grave threat to international situation and security both in the region and in the world as a whole. The letter asked the Security Council to take urgent action to put an end to the war and settle the conflict by peaceful means in keeping with international law and the U.N. Charter.

SOVIET, YAR FRIENDHSIP GROUPS SIGN ACCORD

PM111035 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Feb 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Cooperation Is Developing"]

[Text] On 10 February a plan was signed in Moscow for cooperation between the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cooperation with Foreign Countries, the "Soviet Union-Yemen Arab Republic [YAR]" Friendship Society, and the "YAR-USSR" Friendship Society.

The document provides for the implementation of measures to mark notable dates in the lives of the two countries, Soviet days in the YAR and Yemeni days in the USSR, and the broad exchange of delegations, activists of the friendship societies, and photographic exhibitions. Familiarization with the working people's achievements in the economic and cultural field and the exchange of amateur arts collectives and artistes' troupes are also planned.

AFRICAN TRADE UNION UNITY GROUP MEETS

PM121425 Moscow TRUD in Russian 11 Feb 86 p 3

[TASS correspondent A. Suchkov dispatch "Cohesion Is the Guarantee of Success; Extraordinary Congress of the Organization of African Trade Union Unity Ends"]

[Text] Accra, 10 Feb -- The first extraordinary congress of the Organization of African Trade Union Unity [OATUU] has ended here. The OATUU Executive Committee was elected. D. Akumu (Kenya) was reelected secretary general of the trade union federation. 'Ali Ahman al-Nafishi (Libya) becomes chairman. Certain differences came to the fore during the forum's finance commission report debate. A political declaration was adopted on the results of the forum's proceedings. It exposes the racist South African regime's aggressive intrigues against the "Frontline" States and calls for the withdrawal of South African forces from Namibia and the occupied areas of the People's Republic of Angola.

The OATUU Executive Committee poured scorn on the U.S. Administration's course of open support for bandits of the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] terrorist group and on the U.S. military-economic blackmail applied to Libya. CIA subversive operations against independent African states, including Ghana, were angrily condemned.

Many congress delegates noted that Western powers, and primarily the United States, are trying to split the workers' movement in Africa and to gain control over the trade unions in a number of the continent's independent countries. The subversive activities of international reaction against sovereign African states are now more intensive than even before, J. Rawlings, chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] on Ghana, said. Steering a course toward the overthrow of the legitimate governments of Angola and Mozambique, the imperialist forces openly support UNITA and the Mozambique National Resistance Movement terrorist gangs. Throughout Africa imperialism is instigating acts of sabotage, terrorism, and provocation.

Simultaneously, the West is trying to undermine trade union unity in every way, the Ghanaian leader pointed out. Under these conditions the unity of the working people in the struggle for economic independence is particularly essential and it will help to also ensure political stability on the continent. The guarantee of Africa's successful advancement down the path of progress lies in the solidarity of the various countries' working class.

During the congress, the newspaper GHANAIAN TIMES pointed to the mounting threat of outside interference in the African trade union movement. Western trade union federations, in particular the Afro-American trade union center which is controlled by the AFL-CIO, seek to split Africa's working people, the newspaper emphasized. Promising financial "aid" to trade unions in a number of countries, they pursue purely selfish political aims. Such intrigues must be resolutely rebuffed and no effort must be spared to prevent a split in the OATUU -- the vanguard of the African working class.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL PRAISES CUBAN PARTY CONGRESS

PM111021 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Feb 86 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Fraternal Unity"]

[Text] The peoples in the socialist community's fraternal countries have embarked on a a new 5-year period of creative labor. They are facing major tasks of further building and accelerated advancement. The process of carrying out these tasks has begun in an atmosphere of political and labor enthusiasm, of growing creative initiative by the masses. Competition has spread widely for a fitting welcome of the scheduled Marxist-Leninist party congresses which will be held in many community countries this year.

Party congresses always leave a profound imprint on life in every socialist country and generate keen interest among all revolutionary and progressive forces in the world. Loyal to Lenin's bequest -- to approach their activity critically -- the ruling communist and workers parties at their supreme forums analyze the work that has been done, evaluate the achievements, reveal the causes of omissions and shortcomings, and set new heights to be scaled in socioeconomic development and new foreign policy tasks. This approach testifies to the political maturity and spiritual health and strength of fraternal parties, to their ability to solve the increasingly complex problems presented by life.

This was convincingly reaffirmed in Havana by the Third Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC], one of the militant and tested detachments of the worldwide army of communists. It summed up the results of the Cuban people's labor and struggle in the past years and mapped out clear prospects for the country's advance along the socialist path. The congress was held in an atmosphere of lofty activeness and buisnesslike efficiency, fearless revelation of existing shortcomings and defects, and creative quest for ways to improve organizational, ideological, political, and economic work. It was distinguished by the island of freedom communists' profoundly realistic awareness of their talks and responsibility for the further development of socialist Cuba, by their optimism and firm belief that the set plans will be implemented.

The Havana party forum was yet another confirmation of the growing might of world socialism and the triumph of communist ideals. It evolved into a vivid demonstration of the great strength of communists' unity and cohesion, of their loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian, socialist internationalism.

The Cuban revolution has traversed a glorious combat path and has scored weighty achievements. The heirs of their motherland's great patriot Jose Marti, the heroes of the storming of Moncada, of the cruise of Granma, and of the battles of Sierra Maestra, all their comrades-in-arms and followers, the veteran revolutionaries, and the new generation communists have things to be proud of just as they have things to consolidate and further develop. They established and upheld their motherland's independence and transformed it into a country with a fast-growing planned economy, modern educational system, and rapidly developing science, culture, and health care services.

Cuba justly bears the proud name island of freedom, where social equality has been implemented in reality and the working man's dignity is born aloft. The further the country progresses along the socialist path, the more profoundly the significance of the Cuban people's revolution for the fate of the liberation movement in Latin America and throughout the world is revealed.

The example of the island of freedom has convincingly shown that even a numerically small people, having liberated itself from oppression by imperialism, is capable -- relying on fraternal assistance from the socialist countries and from all revolutionary and progressive forces -- of upholding its independence, of overcoming economic backwardness, and of ensuring impressive progress in all spheres of life.

New large-scale plans and tasks lie ahead of the Cuban people. Taking into account both the general laws governing the building of socialism and the country's specific original conditions and traditions, together with the accumulated experience, the party has elaborated a realistic economic strategy. The Third PCC Congress approved the Basic Guidelines for the Republic's Socioeconomic Development in 1986-1990. Measures have been planned to build up the material and technical base, boost the economy's efficiency, and improve the planning and management of the national economy. Greater significance is attached to the intensification of production and the savings of raw and other materials and energy. Tasks have also been set in the sphere of the development of science, culture, health care services, and strengthening the country's defense capability.

The Republic of Cuba is an equal member of the socialist community. This offers it an opportunity for broad interaction with the fraternal countries in implementing major joint programs and for utilization of its friends' diverse experience. The Republic's scientists and specialists are actively joinint the implementation of the recently adopted Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Progress in CEMA Countries for the Period Through the Year 2000.

The participants in the third congress noted with gratification that, thanks to the close ties between the PCC and the CPSU and their extensive international work, Cuban-Soviet cooperation is increasing and yields tangible results in all spheres. Evidence of this can also be seen in the growth of mutual commodity turnover, which reached the impressive sum of R34 billion during the last 5-year plan period, in other words it increased 1.8 times within 5 years.

The Cuban Communists' devotion to the revolutionary cause has earned them profound respect in the ranks of the world communist and national liberation movement. It was by no means an accident that the congress was attended by about 200 delegates from fraternal parties and national-democratic and other progressive organizations. From the platform of the Havana forum they ardently and totally supported the Soviet comprehensive plan for peace and disarmament put forward in the 15 January statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The participants in the congress resolutely condemned the aggressive actions by U.S. imperialism and international reaction, creating tension in different parts of the planet.

The Soviet and Cuban peoples, who are friends and comrades-in-arms, are marching together toward a single great goal. Soviet people share the Cuban working people's gratification with the results of the Third PCC Congress and wish the communists and all working people in the island of freedom new accomplishments along the path of socialist creation.

SITUATION IN HAITI EVOKES VARIED COMMENTS

LD112140 Moscow World Service in English 1810 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Text] According to news agency reports, members of the new Haitian Cabinet have been sworn in in Haiti's capital, Port-au-Prince. The Cabinet was formed by the National Governing Council which came to power after the former dictator, Jean-Claude Duvalier, had fled the country. Mass demonstrations have taken place in Port-au-Prince against the inclusion in the new government of many military and political figures closely associated with the Duvalier regime.

A move against this has also been made by the Alliance of Haitian Patriotic Forces in exile. A spokesman for this Paris-based organization, (Julie Britie), has said Haiti needs a government that would meet the vital needs of the mass of the people. Our people, she stressed, will fight on vigorously for holding local, parliamentary, and presidential elections as soon as possible. (Julie Britie) said the former dictator had run away with about $450 million which he had embezzled in Haiti. Considering that the fortune amassed by the Duvalier family over almost 30 years of dictatorship is estimated at half a billion dollars, the total sum of what they have stolen from the Haitians exceeds the country's foreign debt which amounts to $800 million. Besides, the former dictator possesses substantial real estate in Western Europe, the United States, and Canada.

The coordinating Democratic Committee for the Liberation of Haiti, based in Mexico, has announced at a news conference that Duvalier should be brought to trial for heinous crimes against his people. The committee called on all nations to deny political asylum to the former dictator of Haiti who is now in France. Commenting on events in Haiti the Ecuador newspaper COMERCIO notes that Washington's actions to save Duvalier reflect a desire to prevent the situation in that Caribbean country from getting out of its control.

Jamaican, U.S. Actions

LD122251 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 12 Feb 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] Washington is closely following events on Haiti. President Reagan has asserted that the United States did not plan Duvalier's escape, but merely allowed him to use their aircraft. However, the further one goes into the matter the more evident it becomes that the change of power on Haiti was the result of a plan worked out and put into practice by Washington. As go-betweens the U.S. Administration used its proteges on Jamaica. Jamaican Prime Minister Seaga and his representatives conducted direct talks with Duvalier. The United States interfered in the affairs of Haiti, fearing that an exacerbation of the internal political crisis on Haiti would result both in the overthrow of the Duvalier dictatorship and the strengthening of the position of left-wing forces.

Acting according to the U.S. way, the new Haiti Government has given an order to army units to disperse mass demonstrations. At the same time the authorities are hampering the return of thousands of political emigres to their homeland. Namphy, head of the government council, has said that permission for them to come will be given in strict accordance with the laws, and not at will. In other words, the authorities are not intending to grant entry visas to persons they find undesirable. Regular communication between Haiti and the world outside has not yet been restored. Only two special so-called charter flights have taken place. Some 500 foreigners left the country on them. The curfew continues on Haiti and soldiers patrol the street.

BRIEFS

CUBAN CONSULATE IN TASHKENT -- In accordance with the aggreement reached between authorities of the USSR and the Republic of Cuba, and as result of an exchange of letters between the Embassy of the Republic of Cuba in the USSR and the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a consulate of the Republic of Cuba was opened in Tashkent. The consulate is headed by Nelson Diaz Concepcion, third secretary of the embassy. [Text] [Tashkent SOVET UZBEKISTANI in Uzbek 22 Jan 86 p 1 LD]